



DAILY REPORT

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CONCLUSION OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION REPORTED

Second Day

AU292121 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The second meeting of the ninth session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly opened at 0900 today. Discussions were held on the draft family code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Those taking part in the discussion were Vito Kapo, deputy from Lezhe District; Jovan Bardhi, Diber District deputy; Emine Guri, Berat District deputy; Liri Lakrori, Durres District deputy; Reshat Arbana, Tirana District deputy; Margarita Hajati, Shkoder District deputy; Preng Fishta, Kukes District deputy; and Tefta Cami, Diber District deputy. After the break, Comrade Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium, announced the death of Lushnje District Deputy Mahmude Gjata, and proposed a minute of mourning, the deputies rose and observed a minute of silence.

Discussions then continued on the draft code. Those taking part were Comrades Hysen Faqolli, Librazhd District deputy; and Drita Prenci, Lezhe District Deputy. After the discussions the assembly put forward the draft family code for approval in principle, article by article and in its entirety. The second meeting closed with the voting and unanimous approval in principle of the draft family code, article by article and in its entirety.

The third session opened at 1700, and the second point on the agenda was discussed. Comrade Rrapo Dervishi, minister of communal economy, took the floor and presented the report on the achievements of the extension and improvement of communal services in the city and countryside and measures to further implement the tasks set by the Eighth AWP Congress in this sector on behalf of the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Rrapo Dervishi said among other things that due to the party's concern, the people's standard of living is stable and continually rising. The social order of our country does not know economic-financial crisis, unemployment, taxes or inflation. The rents for houses in our country are only token. They are the lowest in the world. There are no price increases as happens in the capitalist-revisionist society, but on the contrary prices are lowered in Socialist Albania. Thus, while prices are rising at galloping rates in the bourgeois-revisionist countries, the decision of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to lower prices again came into effect on 16 June in our country. This is a great victory for our people, the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party, the vitality of our socialist economy and an expression of the party's continual care for further raising the people's well-being. It is the fruit of the self-sacrificing work of the working class and all the working masses.

The creation of a Ministry of Communal Economy two years ago, the continual interest of the AWP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers in the communal economy's problems, and also this session of the People's Assembly show the continual care of the party, the state organs and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally for the further improvement and development of communal services such as housing, water, electricity, clothing, rest services and others. All these services play an important role in raising the standard of the working masses' material and cultural well-being.

Surely the analysis of these problems at the People's Assembly will give a further great push to the work of the state and economic organs, and especially to the sectors of communal economy, to better fulfill the needs for services to people in quality, variety and timeliness. Speaking about the achievements reached, he stated that communal services were realized 100 percent in the previous 5-year plan, and were increased 27 percent compared to the Fifth 5-Year Plan, or over twice as much as the population growth. Reparations, services and work on demand in 1978-1980 were realized at an average annual rate of over 5 percent, and in 1981 it was 8 percent higher than in 1980. Also it will increase by another 8 percent in 1982.

The variety of communal services in the city and countryside has been extended, and for every year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan there has been an average increase of over 110 various services.

The volume of work done for the people was (750) percent of the total volume of services in 1975, while in 1982 this kind of work is about 74 percent of the total. But despite all the above achievements, some communal services have weaknesses and do not advance at the required rates, thus not fulfilling as required the continually rising needs of the people.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan indicates that communal services should increase by 45-47 percent in the cities, industrial centers and agricultural enterprises and 80-84 percent in the agricultural cooperatives. The volume of communal services for each inhabitant in the cities, industrial centers, and agricultural enterprises will be 32 percent higher in 1985 than in 1980. In agricultural cooperatives it will increase 80 percent. During this 5-year plan the volume of handicraft products will be further increased, reaching double in 1985 what it was in 1980. Based on the party's line and Comrade Enver's teachings for the extension of services, radical improvement of quality and lowering of costs, Comrade Rrapo Dervishi continued, the Ministry of Communal Economy and the executive committees of the district people's councils took better measures to fulfill the people's needs with communal services in 1981. Services, reparations and work on demand for the people were realized according to the plan at a rate of four times the population growth in 1981. General industrial production was realized 105 percent. During the first half-yearly period of 1982 services to people and general industrial production were realized respectively 102 percent and 105 percent. Measures have been taken to strengthen the economic-financial situation of communal enterprises and all enterprises have succeeded in fulfilling the plan. None had any losses.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan outlines the further improvement of the communal services network, opening another 600 services for this aim. The Ministry of Communal Economy and executive committees of district people's councils will do deeper and more lively work to extend the network of services so that every inhabited area will be supplied with all necessary communal services. Variety will be extended and quality will be improved. These last 2 or 3 years, in implementing the party's directions, have seen a greater concentration on some major services with a larger number of workers and a higher scale of socialist organization, thus extending work norms and [word indistinct] emulation and competitions and others.

This manner of organization is effective and creates good conditions for providing cultural services to people, for improving quality and shortening time limits, for strengthening control, qualification and dissemination of advanced experience, and for better organized political-educational work with workers. The Ministry of Communal Economy and the executive committees of district people's councils should resolutely work in cooperation with the mass organizations to extend communal services to families and to lighten the workload of women. The Council of Ministers has also been concerned with communal services in the villages, with better planning and supplies, and with the qualification of workers in these sectors.

During the last few years, measures have been taken by agricultural cooperatives to extend and improve communal services. The cooperativist peasantry is served by some extensive services such as the making of clothes and shoes, cutting hair, and repairing radios and television sets, bicycles, mechanical objects, electrical household appliances and other things. Despite this, there are still some shortcomings, and the organs of the Ministry of Communal Economy have not carried out their task in this direction as required. Thus, important measures will be taken by the Ministry of Communal Economy, the Ministry of Agriculture and the executive committees of district people's councils to provide better organized extension of the service network, to construct new shops and improve existing ones, to disseminate positive examples which are not lacking in this sector, and also to prepare and qualify specialists for communal services in the countryside. According to the AWP Central Committee's suggestions, the Council of Ministers has given particular attention to implementing the tasks set in the Eighth AWP Congress to construct 50,000 apartments in cities, industrial centers and agricultural enterprises to better fulfill the people's needs for housing.

During this year better work has been done in building apartments by construction enterprises and also voluntarily. The tasks of the plan have been realized and indexes have been set so that the plan of the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be fulfilled. This has been achieved because attention has been paid to organizing work better and to ensuring construction sites on time. Cooperation between investors and builders has also been strengthened.

To qualitatively realize plans for apartments, the Ministry of Communal Economy, the Ministry of Construction and the executive committees of district people's councils will take necessary measures to ensure the construction sites on time and also to draft and implement housing in complete blocks with the [word indistinct] network of roads, canals, sites and other things according to all urban and living requirements. After speaking about the necessity of improving quality and shortening the time limits for repairing housing, satisfactorily supplying people with drinking water in villages and cities, and doing well in studying, drafting and constructing regional water pipes, in specialized services which supply electrical energy to cities and villages, in constructing, asphaltting and maintaining roads and canals, in supplying fuel to people, institutions and offices, and in keeping cities clean and orderly with respect to hygiene and sanitary demands, Comrade Rrapo Dervishi emphasized:

The tasks set by the Eighth AWP Congress require that the educational, cultural and technical-professional standard of workers be raised to command and put into practice science and technology. During the last few years, the communal economy has increased its high cadres who have helped to raise the standard of service work to people. The School of Communal Economy has been reorganized on the secondary education basis, and the number of enrollments doubled in the villages and cities. A large number of workers take part in the qualification courses and schools while continuing work and while taking a break from work. However, in the future, the organs of the communal economy and the people's councils -- in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture -- will pay special attention to the qualification of workers in the communal sector through courses, professional schools and other forms of qualification. Besides raising the standard of work to qualify workers, greater importance will also be given to scientific studies, thus combining the solution of current problems with those of the future. He said that the people's councils and their executive committees and the organs of the communal economy under the party's leadership, in cooperation with the mass organizations, have worked for a deeper and more extensive understanding of the masses' role and their mobilization in solving communal economic problems, because without mass participation and control there cannot be the required solutions and development.

In conclusion, Comrade Rrapo Dervishi said: The analysis the People's Assembly is making of the communal problems is an important event and a great help for the workers of communal services and will open a great prospective horizon to them, making them more aware of accomplishing their tasks with greater responsibility in the service of the people. The Council of Ministers expresses its conviction that the communal economy workers, like all the workers of our country, with the party and Comrade Enver's teachings in their minds and hearts, will mobilize themselves with all their forces to realize the 1982 plan and the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) in order to serve the people in complete readiness, at any time, quickly and with quality and culture.

The related problems were also discussed in a report by Nazmiye Poga, chairwoman of the Commission of Health, Communal Services and Post-Telecommunications. We are complying completely with the content and tasks set in this report. To concretely look at the struggle and effort of the state and communal organs at the base to implement the tasks of the Eighth AWP Congress, to fulfill the continuously increasing needs of the people with communal services, the commission (?looked at) the situation in six districts of the country -- Tirana, Kruje, Lezhe, Kukes, Berat and Lushnje. It was noted that the state organs in the cities and combined villages have recently better evaluated communal services and repair work and that a number of successes have been achieved in raising the level of services, improving quality and creating new activities. Priority work has been done in Tirana especially to concentrate and specialize (?service units), to quickly extend handicrafts based on technological wastes, and to do other things.

Within a short time these measures have shown their effectiveness in many directions. In the specialized units, work time and materials have been better utilized, quality has improved and services have been more equalized. This experience should be better disseminated by the state organs and especially the Ministry of Communal Economy, ensuring mechanical coordination of services and replacing the old with the new as has been done in some cases, but also in a studied manner that combats artisan concepts. During the last few days, she said further, the standard of management and organization in the communal sector has been improved and raised to a higher scale. The workers in this sector are continually becoming more aware of their great tasks in implementing the tasks of the Eighth AWP Congress. But without denying the good results, it is necessary that work should be done everywhere and constantly on a higher scale of organization and discipline in culture and scientific knowledge in order to make the required turn in the standard of repair work and services.

As has been seen, there have been many cases in which the people's needs have not been fulfilled on time and according to quality despite an increase of services. This has happened because demands are not understood on a scientific basis and as required. Studies for some services are done only in part, and without concern for the essential part of the problem. After this, the report speaks about the necessity of further extending communal services in the family, doing well in maintaining and administrating housing, increasing the production of electrical energy and using it thriftily, utilizing water reserves and industrial waste on a scientific basis, strengthening education work, developing socialist emulation, disseminating advanced experience and improving the quality of all work processes and meeting workers' demands on time.

In conclusion, she said that the Council of Ministers decision to lower prices in some mass consumer goods and service payments in the communal sector pleased, mobilized and filled the working masses with revolutionary enthusiasm. It [word indistinct] and further strengthened the unity of the people with the party and its Central Committee led Comrade Enver Hoxha. We express the full conviction that the decisions which this session of the People's Assembly will take will further advance the work of the state and economic organs in implementing the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress for communal services in making the peoples' lives more beautiful and prosperous.

The third meeting closed. The fourth meeting opens tomorrow at 0900.

Final Sitting

AU301106 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1000 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The fourth sitting of the ninth session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly opened this morning at 0900. Discussions were held on the report of the Council of Ministers on the achievements of the extension and improvement of communal services in the city and countryside and measures to further implement the tasks set by the Eighth AWP Congress for this sector. Those taking part in the discussions were Jashar Menzelxhiu, Sarande District deputy; Ervehe Guaci, Vlore District deputy; Rahman Hanku, Diber District deputy; Mendo Badovicka, Fier District deputy; Esma Ulqinaku, minister of food and light industry; Jakup Shiqerukaj, Tropoje District deputy; Parashqevi Mino, Tirana District deputy; Antigon Miska, Korce District deputy; Vjollca Kallajxhi, Elbasan District deputy; and Kasem Llubani, Kruje District deputy.

After the discussions concluded on the report of the Council of Ministers on the achievements of extending and improving communal services in the city and countryside and measures to further implement the tasks set by the Eighth AWP Congress for this sector, it was proposed that the relevant decision be made which the deputies voted upon and unanimously approved.

After this the third point on the agenda was addressed: the approval of the draft law on the institute of savings banks and securities. Comrade Qirjako Mihali, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of finance, presented this draft law on behalf of the Council of Ministers.

Since the Commission of the Judiciary had presented its report of the draft law in writing and since there were no discussions of this problem, the session approved in principle the draft law on the institute of savings banks and securities, article by article and in its entirety.

After voting on the draft law, the deputies unanimously approved it. The floor was then taken by Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, who addressed the last point on the agenda -- the approval of the decrees of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. He presented the report on these decrees. After the presentation of the report, the session approved the decrees in their entirety and one by one. The decrees of the Presidium of the People's Assembly were unanimously approved by the deputies.

The ninth session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly was then declared closed in a short speech by Simon Stefani, chair of the People's Assembly Presidium.

HAIG RESIGNATION SEEN AS EVIDENCE OF CRISIS

AU282014 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] As has been reported, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig submitted his resignation, which was accepted by President Reagan. He was replaced in the White House by George Shultz, one of the bosses of the monopoly Bechtel Corporation. In his declarations Haig stated that he resigned because supposedly U.S. foreign policy has deviated from the previously defined line. In fact, Haig's resignation is an expression of the political crisis which has engulfed American imperialism. At a time when the United States is continually intensifying its aggressive policy, is engaging in defending aggressors and reaction wherever there are explosive zones in the world, and when the economic crisis is continually deepening, the conflict between monopolies and their representatives in the state is also being exacerbated. Haig's resignation is tied to the clashes of various business groups' interests which in reality make foreign and domestic policy in the United States. Despite this, changes of secretaries of state or presidents do not change in the least the imperialist and exploitative course of the United States in its foreign policy.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH THE NETHERLANDS

AU271356 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Tirana, June 27 (ATA) -- The respective document for the trade exchanges for 1982 was signed between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of Netherlands in The Hague on June 23, 1982. For the Albanian side the document was signed by Gudar Toto, director at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and for the Dutch side by (J.W.A. Huibregtse), vice-director general for economic relations at the Ministry of Economic Problems. Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations.

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT REPORTEDLY OVERFULFILLED

AU191459 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Tirana, June 19 (ATA) -- The Albanian people of the energy system, mobilized to realize the tasks set by the 8th Congress of PLA, registered other achievements during January-June 10 period. During this time, 4 per cent electric energy over the plan was produced. Higher results were scored mainly by the working people of the "Light of the Party" hydro-power station in Fierze who gave over 63 million kWh over the plan as well as those of the Vau I Dejes hydro-powerstation. The tasks were realized also by the working people of the heat-power stations of the country.

It is reported also that the plan of export of the electric power for this period was realized 103.4 per cent. Notable successes have been achieved also by the working people of this system in other economic-financial indexes. By successfully overcoming the draught of this year, the working people of the enterprises of the energy system have adopted the proper technical-organizational measures to rhythmically realize the tasks set in the production of electric power.

RADIO REPORTS ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU010712 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0430 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] In a press conference broadcast over national television last night, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that the resignation of Secretary of State Alexander Haig would do no harm at all to U.S. foreign policy and also that there would be no change in the course of U.S. foreign policy. In Reagan's opinion, the Israeli troops invasion was justified. He openly said that U.S. policy in Lebanon is pursuing the following goals: The Palestinian issue should, in his words, once and for all be resolved in conformity with the Camp David agreements, the Palestinian armed units and the Syrian troops should be withdrawn from Lebanon, and a strong central government should be established in the country.

BTA COMMENTS ON U.S. EMBARGO AGAINST USSR

AU301521 Sofia BTA in English 1317 GMT 30 Jun 82

["Disagreeing With the Trade War" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 30, (BTA) -- Observer Todor Stoyanov -- In the Western European alliance words of disagreeing with Mr Reagan's decision to impose an embargo on the deliveries. Prepared by Western firms after U.S. licence for the Siberian gas-main were uttered. [paragraph as received]

A complex of specific economic, political, national and common interests imposes on the old continent to have a specific attitude towards the East-West relations. For it the trade with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is a serious lever for encouraging the economy and for lifting the weight of the depressing social problems such as unemployment and recession are.

Apart of all the other things Washington affects the national dignity of the countries of the Common Market spreading the validity of its laws on the territory of its allies. To what extent this has aroused a feeling of wrath is seen in describing the U.S. stand as tolerable which has been expressed in Brussels.

The U.S. line of dictate is insulting not only because of its violating grossly the opinion of the allies, the agreements of Versailles and the U.S. commitments for close contacts in taking important decisions. It also pushes the "Ten" towards a greater impasse by obviously frustrating the international trade relations in Europe favorable for them. The verbal protest of the "Ten" against the U.S. trade war with the socialist countries could not have helped for the time being the materialization of the programme of measures for opposing the United States. Even Mitterrand, who expresses himself in more drastic formulas, ended with the low-spirited conclusion that the question lies not in initiating a trade war with the United States but in expressing the strong discontent of Europe.

It is clear that the "Ten" have shown a negation of the U.S. course different in extent and force which can be explained with the different degree of independence of the different countries on the United States. Indisputable is the stand of all however, on how much the Soviet Union is a valuable partner for the "Ten". Both the session of the Western European council and the preceding meeting of the foreign ministers of the "Ten" confirmed the existence of another point of view on the question related to the East-West relations which differs from that of the United States.

It is obvious that on the old continent there is being formed a political wisdom which cannot be identified fully with Washington's line for escalating the confrontation.

ECONOMICS WEEKLY INTERVIEWS OGNYAN DOYNOV

AU301531 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 30 (BTA) -- The ECONOMIC LIFE newspaper, a weekly periodical of the CC of the BCP, carries today an interview with the chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association (BIEA), Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. Mr Doynov stressed that the association, as a voluntary economic alliance of economic organizations, is called to unfold the initiative of its members, to activate the cooperation between them on the basis of their common interests. The BIEA works in compliance with the new economic mechanism operating in the country now, which is aimed at untapping the enormous resources of the national economy, at increasing its effectivity and the incomes of the working people.

Mr Ognyan Doynov spoke further of the association's two years of work. The BIEA has been actively helping its members to carry out techno-scientific initiatives, has been financing some developments, helping in the information activities, rendering expert and consultants' help. Particular attention has been paid to the construction of small-scale capacities for the manufacture of consumer goods, to organization of auxiliary farms, factory shops and ateliers.

The BIEA helps the economic organizations to meet better the requirements of the home and international market. Signed are documents with many non-Government organizations, such as the Confederation of British Industry, the Federal Association of West German Industry, the Federation of the Economic Organizations of Japan, etc. This helps in the realization of concrete projects for economic and techno-scientific cooperation.

BIEA chairman noted that special attention is paid to associating the economic organizations and to their contacts with many foreign companies with a view to creating consortiums to take part in auctions abroad. With the help of BIEA was set the first in Bulgaria association for realization of joint investments abroad.

Mr Ognyan Doynov dwelt on BIEA's future activities. An economic association with the rights of an economic organization in possession of its own national and foreign currency funds, destined for an active help of the economic activity of the association members, will be set with the BIEA. Another economic association will be also set to be in charge of collecting and offering to the economic organizations information on the material resources in excessive or scarce supply, and to organize local or national fairs for sale of extra material resources.

The work of the two centres - for legal and economic and for strategical research - set with BIEA, is expected to be improved.

Mr Ognyan Doynov pointed out in conclusion that the former experience has shown the great usefulness of pooling up the efforts of the economic organizations for joint work in the country and abroad. Now, when the direct department subjection was liquidated, the necessity of coordination of the interbranch contacts has increased considerably for many economic organizations.

RICHARD NIXON ARRIVES ON PRIVATE VISIT

AU301839 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Varna, June 30 (BTA) -- The former U.S. president, Mr Richard Nixon, arrived on a private visit to Bulgaria today. At the Bulgaro-Romanian frontier he was welcomed by responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and top administrative figures of the Black Sea town of Varna.

REPORTAGE ON KUWAITI MINISTER'S VISIT

Minister Ends Visit .

AU301000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The official visit of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait, to Bulgaria was ended. He was seen off at the Varna airport today by Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Mladenov, and by other officials.

Before his departure, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir expressed his satisfaction to a Sofia radio correspondent over the development of Bulgarian-Kuwaiti relations, particularly following the visit of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to Kuwait. He also said that during his talks in Sofia and Varna, agreements have been achieved that would expand Bulgarian-Kuwaiti cooperation in the economy and in other spheres of interest to both countries.

Joint Statement Issued

LD301224 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Joint statement issued on 30 June at the end of the visit to Bulgaria by Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian foreign minister, His Excellency Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister and minister of information of the State of Kuwait, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 27 to 30 June 1982. During this visit His Excellency Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad had meetings with His Excellency Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; His Excellency Georgi Stanchev Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; His Excellency Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, the minister of foreign trade and the chairman of the State Commission for Tourism.

In an atmosphere of fraternity and mutual understanding, talks were held between the two ministers during which they reviewed bilateral relations and exchanged points of view about international problems. They noted with satisfaction the uninterrupted development of Kuwaiti-Bulgarian relations. They affirmed their determination to increase cooperation between their countries in various fields on the bases of what had been agreed upon during meetings held in Sofia and Kuwait between his excellency the chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Todor Zhivkov, and the amir of the State of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir as-Sabah.

In the course of reviewing international issues, the two ministers expressed great concern about the continued deterioration of the world situation and stressed the necessity of making every effort to strengthen trust among countries and safeguarding world peace and security.

The two sides noted with great concern the dangerous escalation in the tension in the Middle East region resulting from the aggressive policies of Israel. They condemned the recent Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The two sides pointed out the need for the world community to carry out its responsibility and make every effort to put an end to this savage invasion and ensure an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. They also stressed the necessity to safeguard Lebanese sovereignty, independence and territorial safety under its legitimate authority. The two sides reaffirmed their conviction of the need to reach a just, permanent and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem based on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and on the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent state under the leadership of the PLO -- the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides expressed their hope for a speedy end to the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran through peaceful means and their satisfaction with the results of this visit, which created a new basis for the development of friendship and cooperative relations between Kuwait and Bulgaria.

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister and minister of information, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, extended an invitation to the Bulgarian foreign minister, His Excellency Petur Mladenov, to pay an official visit to the State of Kuwait. His excellency accepted the invitation with pleasure on the understanding that a date for the visit will be decided later.

BTA Report on Talks

AU301919 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 30 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Kuwait note with concern the dangerous escalation of tension in the Middle East caused by the expansionist policy of Israel. The two sides sharply denounce the new Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people - this was underlined in the announcement on the visit of the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and information of Kuwait, Shaikh Sabah al-Ahkad al-Jabir as-Sabah, in Bulgaria from June 27 to 30.

Discussing the situation in that region, the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, and Shaikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah called upon the international community to make every effort to halt the barbarous aggression and for immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon. They reaffirmed their position in defence of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and the legitimate power of its government.

The two sides spoke in favour of a just, lasting and all-round regulation of the Middle East problem, which can be achieved only after the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories, occupied in 1967, and after realization of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to found their own state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative - the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Kuwait expressed concern over the further deterioration of the situation in the world and underlined the necessity of taking effective measures for strengthening the trust between the states, for security and peace in the world.

In the course of their talks the striving of Bulgaria and Kuwait for a further expansion of their cooperation in different spheres of life was underlined again, in the spirit of the agreements achieved by Mr Todor Zhivkov and the Amir of Kuwait Shaikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah.

The assessment of the two ministers is that their present talks have contributed to the further strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Kuwait.

BULGARIAN-IRAQI COOPERATION MEETING HELD

AU010935 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 1 (BTA) -- The 2nd session of the Bulgaro-Iraqi Transport Sub-Committee was held here. The Bulgarian delegation was led by the first deputy-minister of transport, Mr Stamen Stamenov, and the Iraqi delegation -- by the deputy-minister of transport and communications of Iraq, Mr Abdul Satar Farman.

The two sides discussed the implementation of the tasks set by the 13th session of the Bulgaro-Iraqi Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation and the 1st session of the transport subcommittee.

It was stressed that bilateral cooperation in the field of transport, transport construction and communications is developing along ascending lines and in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual advantage.

Particularly successful is the advancement of contacts in the automobile transport, as well as the shipment of goods to Iraq by the heavy lorries of the "International Automobile Transport" Bulgarian economic corporation. The corporation manages the ferryboat line from the Yugoslav port of Koper to the Syrian port of Tartus, servicing exclusively the shipment of goods from Europe to Iraq. In the first four months of 1982 alone 500,000 tons of transit goods have been shipped from Western Europe via Bulgaria to Iraq.

The joint Bulgaro-Kuwaiti railway transport association services also Iraq. Initiatives for increasing and stabilizing the shipments from Western Europe to Iraq via Bulgaria by rail and motorway were outlined at the session of the sub-committee.

Cooperation in the construction of transport projects in Iraq has also marked a headway. Bulgaria's "Transkomplekt" engineering organizations is building a circleway in the town of Tikrit and a flyover in the town of (Beji). The construction of two bridges is forthcoming in the region of Amara-Basra and on the River Habor, as well as a reconstruction of the 160 km long Samara-Mosul railway stretch.

The Bulgarian delegation informed the Iraqi guests of the international telephone, telex and tv channels, constructed by Bulgaria to link her with the neighbouring countries, and of the possibilities to ensure transit telecommunications via Bulgaria to Europe, the Middle and the Far East. The Bulgarian side also informed the Iraqi delegation of the meetings and talks with the administration of the communications in Kuwait on the construction of international telecommunications on the Sofia-Ankara-Damascus-Baghdad-Kuwait line.

The Bulgarian specialists offered to the Iraqi delegation to take part in the multilateral meeting, due to be held here in August, 1982, in which the administrations of the communications of Turkey, Syria and Kuwait will be represented. Questions pertaining to the creation of direct and transit telecommunication, as well as of ensuring the telephone traffic via the newly-laid sea cable across the Indian Ocean from Australia to India and Pakistan, with Kuwait as terminal point, will be discussed at the meeting.

The Iraqi delegation will become familiar with the organization of different transport and communication projects in Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna and Ruse.

Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of Bulgarian foreign trade, today received the deputy-minister of transport and communications of Iraq, Mr (Abdul Satar Farman). They discussed the further promotion of Bulgaro-Iraqi economic relations.

USSR SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY CONSULTATIONS BEGIN

AU291948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] On 29 June in Varna, a conference of the leaderships of the Bulgarian ministries of machine building and electronics and electrical engineering and the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry opened. The delegations were headed by ministers Toncho Chakurov and Mikhail Yegorov.

Measures will be marked pertaining to strengthening the economic and scientific cooperation between the two ministries on the basis of the basic trends of development, specialization and production sharing in the areas of shipbuilding, ship machine building and ship construction for the period up to 1990.

Zhivkov Receives Minister

AU291732 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Varna, June 29 /BTA/ -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, received Mr Mikhail Yegorov, minister of the shipbuilding industry of the Soviet Union, who attends the meeting in Varna of the managements of the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry of the USSR and the Bulgarian ministry of mechanical engineering and electronics.

Questions pertaining to deepening the cooperation of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the field of shipbuilding, ship mechanical engineering and sea appliance building were reviewed.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Filipov Receives Gerle

AU300843 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the CSSR Government and chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the Bulgarian-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of this committee, also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

Memorandum Signed

AU301001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The talks between the chairmen of the Bulgarian-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation have ended. The heads of the two sides of the committee, Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Government, signed a memorandum on the results of the talks at the Lozenets residence.

TWO NEW FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATIONS FOUNDED

AU302041 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 30 (BTA) -- Two new foreign trade engineering associations were founded here today. The first is "Electroimpex" with eight 'parent'-companies, and the second is "Telecom" with six 'parent'-companies. Both were founded on the basis of voluntary association of the socialist organizations with a view to carry out more effectively their foreign economic activities.

"Electroimpex" will engage in trade in energy and electrical engineering installations, instruments and means for automation, household appliances, cables, conductors, etc. The association is intended to do engineering work abroad, namely surveying, designing, delivery, construction and exploitation of projects in the field of power generation. Purchase and selling of licences, patents and know-how will be also within the competence of "Electroimpex."

"Telecom" will deal with the export and import of radio-electronic and communication equipment. It is expected also to engage in active engineering work in the field of radio-electronics and communication equipment, which will comprise the whole cycle from surveying to putting the projects in operation, as well as their servicing.

PRACE CLAIMS 'HAIG WAS REAGAN'S SCAPEGOAT'

AU301116 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Jun 82 p 2

[Frantisek Sulc commentary: "The Crisis of U.S. Diplomacy"]

[Text] Alexander Haig, a 5-star [as published] general and former commander of NATO troops in Europe, has vacated the U.S. secretary of state's chair. His sudden departure from the political scene has given rise to speculations among observers and commentators. Haig's departure is an expression of the crisis in American foreign policy.

This crisis is becoming increasingly clear. The abyss between the United States and its West European "allies" is deepening; Washington's South American policy is showing deep fissures in the Malvinas; and the American representatives bear the responsibility for Israel's barbarism in Lebanon. Part of the current American policy is the armament race and the endeavor to disrupt the balance of forces in the world.

It is no wonder that the trust in Reagan's policy management is constantly dropping. According to public opinion polls, Americans are viewing the ability of the present ruler of the White House with increasing scepticism. That is why Reagan needed somebody to blame for the failures in this sphere; and the role of scapegoat had to be played by Haig. It is being stressed that it was not so much a question of Haig himself, as of Reagan's endeavor to create an impression among the public that the President is not to blame for the failure of American diplomacy to date.

There is a lot that is unknown about Haig's resignation. Obviously, a certain role was also played by personal disputes, by the aversion of other powerful Washington figures to the ex-general, such as Secretary of Defense Weinberger or Vice President Bush. But, first and foremost, Haig's end illustrates the hopelessness of U.S. foreign policy, which has raised anti-Sovietism, intimidation and militarism to the status of diplomacy. This kind of line is doomed to failure in advance.

No Change Seen With Shultz

AU301144 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jun 82 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the column "A Word On Events": "The President's Own Goal"]

[Text] During the last few months American foreign policy has been getting into increasing difficulties. Many people in the West reproached it for lacking a concept; they said that Washington has no foreign-policy line, since it is shooting around at random. The fact is that President Reagan had adopted the thesis of the most reactionary imperialist circles in the United States, which says that one must pursue a harsh course of confrontation against the Soviet Union, against socialism, against all progressive forces. He has gone over to the positions of militant chauvinism and adventurism. He has driven the world to the verge of a nuclear catastrophe. Whether in relation to trade relations between Western Europe and the socialist countries, the Malvinas conflict, or most recently the barbarous Israeli aggression against Lebanon, American foreign policy has been discredited, it can even be said that it has become profane in the eyes of the entire world public. The unprecedented upsurge of antiwar feeling in the United States and Western Europe has unmasked the contradictory nature of American policy and created a sharp political crisis in Washington; one of its consequences is Haig's resignation as U.S. secretary of state.

The departure of Alexander Haig, one of the creators of the current U.S. foreign policy, has released a flood of commentaries, opinions and criticisms in the world press. This merely confirms that a hard fight is going on in the American power lobbies. True, Haig was no dove.

It was he who said that "there are more important things than peace." It was he who threatened a preventive nuclear explosion in Europe; and finally it was he who pronounced international detente dead. Despite this, as a secretary of state he still had to recognize certain realities. As commander of the NATO armed forces, he had been in Europe for a long time, and his approach to the allies differed from Reagan's. One of the main reasons for Haig's resignation was probably the matter of the gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe. The decision about the sanctions against this project was made at the meeting of the National Security Council, in Haig's absence; at the time he was conducting negotiations with Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko in New York. This was not the first time Haig had threatened to resign during his time as secretary of state; but this time, when he was told by W. Clark, chairman of the National Security Council, that the decision was irreversible, Haig really did hand in his resignation.

Haig's career as secretary of state was marked by frequent feuds with other high officials; Haig's ambition to become a presidential candidate in the next election has also not remained secret. Although all this could have irritated Reagan, with Haig's departure he has hurt himself because he has thus placed the entire apparatus for formulating foreign policy in a most unfavorable light. This will have a negative effect particularly among the allies, whose trust in American foreign policy will drop below zero.

Time will bring to light still more, as yet unknown, circumstances which led to the change of U.S. secretaries of state. There are certainly also others in the government who are not able to reconcile themselves to the dangerous line of Reagan's policy. Haig's successor is George Shultz whom Reagan has chosen as a "reliable" colleague. Self-evidently, this has not brought any change into the American foreign policy. In fact, it will continue the Reagan line, which means it will continue to aggravate the international situation.

The uncertainty of West German Government circles was expressed by General Anzeiger, who wrote: "Once again it is impossible to speak of a constant U.S. foreign policy. The alarming thing is the very fact that, once again, one does not know how seriously the U.S. Government is thinking of disarmament." The new American Secretary of State G. Shultz will probably learn his lesson from A. Haig's resignation only on the point that one must not contradict the "hawks" around Reagan even in the tiniest details.

JAKES MEETS SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL

LD011058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Nikolay Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR. In a friendly conversation they assessed CSSR-USSR economic relations and the further development of economic cooperation as well as the exchange and delivery of goods between the two countries for the period 1983-1991.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES LEBANESE, ARAB OFFICIALS

AU281822 Prague PRACE in Czech 25 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

["(R)"]-signed report: "We Condemn the Israeli Aggression; Karel Hoffmann, Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, Meets Elias (Habr) and (Hamid Jallud)"]

[Text] Prague (R) -- Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council (URO), yesterday received in Prague the chairman of the National Federation of Lebanese Workers and Employees, Elias (Habr), who is visiting the CSSR at the WFTU's invitation.

In a friendly talk, Elias (Habr) briefed him on the current dangerous development in Lebanon and the Middle East. The URO chairman expressed full support and solidarity on the part of the revolutionary trade union movement [ROH] and all Czechoslovak working people for the battle of Lebanese progressive and patriotic forces against the persisting barbarian Israeli aggression, supported by the United States. During the negotiations, they assessed the possibilities of further cooperation between the ROH and the National Federation of Lebanese Workers and Employees.

The same day Comrade Karel Hoffmann received (Hamid Jallud), secretary general of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, who briefed him on the efforts of progressive Arab trade union organizations to further consolidate the action unity of Arab patriotic forces in the fight against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, supported by American imperialism.

The representatives of the URO and the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions condemned the shameful aggressive policy of Israel's Zionist ruling circles, a policy aimed at the physical liquidation of progressive Palestinian and Lebanese forces, and expressed full solidarity with the just fight of the Arab people.

The two receptions were attended by Viliam Kozik, URO secretary, and Emil Grochol, head of URO's International Department.

HUSAK ADDRESSES MEETING OF WRITERS, ARTISTS

LD010926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpts] In the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle this afternoon representatives of party and state bodies met with prominent Czech and Slovak artists, among them members of the committees of artist unions, national and meritorious artists and young representatives of the new generation of artists.

Those taking part in the meeting were: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Bena, Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee secretariat: Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka.

Also present at the friendly meeting were members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, heads of department of the CPCZ Central Committee and CPSL Central Committee, deputy premiers and ministers of the federal and the national governments, representatives of the Federal Assembly, of the Czech National Council, the Slovak National Council and other personages of our political, public and cultural life.

Comrade Gustav Husak addressed those taking part in the friendly meeting. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and himself, he cordially greeted the participants in the meeting of prominent Czechoslovak artists with leading representatives of political and public life. He said meetings of this kind are an expression of the honor given by socialist society to our artists and their meritorious work. They contribute to better mutual acquaintance, to a useful exchange of views and to mutual closeness. He thanked the artists for their positive contribution to the advancement of Czechoslovak socialist culture, for the rich harvest of works of art, for the social involvement of our artists, for their support of CPCZ's policy, for their services to our people, to peace, progress and socialism. Our entire society has attentively followed the recent national and federal congresses of artistic creative unions, Comrade Husak said.

They were discussions by a broadly-based and important artistic aktiv which continued the best progressive traditions of our national culture and advanced them further. At your congresses you assessed the achievements in your work so far, and thought about future work. The life of our society is filled with the determination of millions of people to implement the CPCZ's program adopted by its 16th congress; their work contributes to its fulfillment. We note with pleasure, Comrade Gustav Husak said, that the same determination is typical of the activity of artistic unions and the work of the whole broad artistic front. The debates at the congresses of artistic unions demonstrated that artists firmly stand in the ranks of our working people in the struggle for a happy socialist present and future. We are fully justified in saying that honest artists go along with the people in their striving to achieve the goals which we set ourselves. We highly appreciate it.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to speak about important and always topical issues of mutual relations between art, artists and society. In contrast to capitalist society where art is inaccessible and serves mostly a narrow privileged group of rich people, in socialist society it enriches the life of the widest groups of working people. Socialism opens the door to culture to everyone in the widest sense of the word. It gradually brings to life the ideals of man, his desire for freedom and justice. The further advancement of our homeland, safeguarding its security, freedom and independence, and a peaceful and happy life for working people is the main aim of all the activity of the Communist Party and the socialist state. In this effort, the continual improvement of material and cultural conditions of life of over 15 million of our people plays an important role. Art and culture play an irreplaceable part here. They are among the key factors of the advancement of spiritual life; they influence the intellectual and emotional life of the people, the formation of their moral profiles. In the socialist social system we aim at the harmonious development of man and of his personality. Therefore, our Communist Party and our socialist state pay continual attention to these issues in their programs. The attitude of the CPCZ and of our whole society to the advancement of culture was clearly expressed in the speeches of leading party representatives at your congresses. The 16th CPCZ Congress set the party's basic determining orientation. The congress resolution reconfirmed that socialist society creates broad opportunities for the work of artists, provides them with much help and material support. It was also a clear policy for further joint work in that important sphere.

Recent congresses of artistic unions assessed former internal developmental problems of individual spheres of artistic work. They noted their success in overcoming them and pointed out existing problems. High demands for improved ideological and artistic standards of work characterized the congresses.

In the economy and in other areas of our social life, Comrade Gustav Husak said, we continually speak about the need to improve quality. I think this fully applies also to culture and the arts. Any work, any creation, of whatever type, can be of excellent, average, or below average quality. Therefore, we welcome the fact that cultural and artistic workers should raise the standard of their work. It is primarily the artist himself who is pleased by his good work and its good results. However, society in general benefits from it; and this is what we want. Today the work of our artists, writers, painters, dramatic artists, composers, musicians and others literally speaks to millions of people. This makes them responsible for choosing the content, forms and paths which people can understand and accept and which can permanently enrich their lives. Real artists never try to isolate themselves from life. They never work only for themselves. Real art, throughout history, has expressed its relation to life, to society and to the people, and to topical problems. And this is equally true for contemporary socialist art. Every day life brings new events, new problems, new questions. This is true with regard to our internal developments as well as [words indistinct]. Every day we witness a fierce struggle between the forces of peace and war, reactionary forces and forces of progress, humanity and barbarism. Practically the whole world today condemns the cruel behavior of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon, the murders of defenseless women and children, the violation of all norms of relations between states, the basic norms of humanity.

The broadest groups of our people actively participate in the struggle for just solutions to all these issues, for the further victory of progress and peace. We highly appreciate that our artists, our entire cultural front, join in this struggle. It will soon be 50 years, Comrade Gustav Husak said, since Maxim Gorkiy asked the artists of the world at the congress of Soviet writers: Whom do you support, masters of culture? The question: Whom and against whom is always topical, even today. Every man must search his conscience for the answer, and this is particularly true for artists. This is how we understand, in the widest sense of the word, our involvement in art, our involvement in the struggle for progress, for justice, for great social ideals.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak again thanked Czechoslovak artists and their unions for their positive contribution to the advancement of culture. He wished them the best of health, strength and creative achievements in their work, for the benefit of our working people, for the flourishing of Czechoslovak socialist culture.

After Comrade Gustav Husak's speech, the friendly meeting of 300 prominent writers, composers, architects, painters, theater, film and television and radio artists in Prague Castle continued their discussions with highest party and state representatives. The discussions were marked by a cordial comradely atmosphere and showed that our best artists fully support the CPCZ's policy.

FINANCE MINISTER'S REPORT TO FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

AU261440 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jun 82 p 2

["From CSSR Finance Minister Leopold Ler's Expose" at the CSSR Federal Assembly session on the CSSR's final state budget for 1981, held on 23 June in Prague; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Minister Ler began by stating that the realization of tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress in the field of the CSSR's economic and social advance is taking place under constantly changing internal and external economic conditions. He then announced that it had been possible last year to considerably reduce expenditures and to save raw and other materials, as well as fuel and energy. The extent of construction projects about to begin was limited and the high number of uncompleted construction projects reduced. We have achieved an active trade balance, and our balance of payments with regard to nonsocialist countries has also turned out to be better than we had planned.

Due to the influence of unfavorable weather conditions, last year our agricultural production nevertheless dropped under the level of 1980. In the building industry, the volume of construction work decreased and planned tasks were not fulfilled. It is particularly for these reasons that the creation of our national income did not reach the planned estimates. This was also manifested in the decreased possibilities of using it for accumulation and consumption.

THE TOTAL VOLUME OF REVENUES from all three state budgets, that is the budgets of the Czechoslovak Federation and the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, amounted to Kcs265.03 billion; the total volume of EXPENDITURES amounted to Kcs264.94 billion. Thus these budgets concluded with a surplus of Kcs90 million.

The revenues from the NATIONAL COMMITTEES' budgets amounted to Kcs103.65 billion, and the expenditures Kcs103.10 billion. Due to the utilization of complementary resources, their planned revenues showed a surplus of 2.4 percent, and the expenditures 1.9 percent.

BUT, THE MINISTER POINTED OUT, THE BALANCED BUDGET IN 1981 WAS ONLY PARTLY ENSURED BY INTENSIVE ECONOMIC FACTORS. TO ACHIEVE THIS IT WAS NECESSARY TO DRAW ON CERTAIN FINANCIAL MEANS OF THE ENTERPRISE SPHERE THAT HAD BEEN FORMERLY ACCUMULATED AND NOT USED, AND TO LIMIT CERTAIN EXPENDITURES IN THE BUDGET SPHERE.

The realization of the state budget revenues was also influenced by adjustments of retail prices which were carried out in the last quarter of last year, on the one hand by raising the prices of gasoline, crude oil and other products, and on the other by reducing the prices of certain kinds of consumer goods.

Last year we succeeded in considerably limiting the use of foreign resources for financing the domestic needs of our economy. In this way we took an important step toward realizing the concept of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in this sphere, which envisages a gradual renewal of a balance in external relations.

As was manifested by the recently concluded 36th CEMA Session in Budapest, the development of close and all-round cooperation with the CEMA member countries, particularly the Soviet Union, will become increasingly significant for our economy under the complicated international conditions.

THE ACTIVE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS IN BALANCING OUR EXTERNAL RELATIONS BOTH TOWARD THE SOCIALIST AND TOWARD NONSOCIALIST COUNTRIES REQUIRES THAT WE SYSTEMATICALLY ENHANCE THE EXPORT EFFICIENCY OF OUR ECONOMY AND IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE, PARTICULARLY BY CONCENTRATING FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL MEANS ON PRODUCTS WHICH ARE ADVANTAGEOUS FOR EXPORT AND CAPABLE OF COMPETING THERE.

The fight for high effectiveness is the major concern of our economic and financial policy, the minister stressed; in 1981 we succeeded in achieving a relatively good fulfillment of tasks in profits and costs. On the other hand we are far from satisfied with the level of effectiveness achieved in our sectors, such as effectiveness of foreign exchange.

Last year our PROFIT amounted to almost Kcs100 billion, thus increasing 9.1 percent on a comparative basis. Last year the TOTAL EXPENDITURES relatively decreased 0.79 percent, and the costs of materials as much as 1.55 percent. These results are better than planned. Side by side with a 1.9-percent growth of output, the consumption of material and fuel has practically remained on the level of the preceding year, and in power consumption it was even lower than in 1980. But, on the whole, the material- and energy-intensive nature of the Czechoslovak economy is still too high. The realization of state target programs, aimed at RATIONALIZING THE CONSUMPTION AND UTILIZATION OF FUELS, ENERGY AND METALS, AND OTHER TARGET PROGRAMS DIRECTED AT THE STRUCTURAL REORGANIZATION OF OUR ECONOMY MUST BE OF A DECISIVE SIGNIFICANCE.

As in preceding years, last year the price increase in raw materials and products which we import was far higher than in the commodities which we export. Apart from that, last year our expenditures for interest paid on acquired foreign loans increased, since the interest rates on capitalist markets have been raised considerably.

We can regard only that enterprise or economic production unit as a successfully coping one if it can pass international comparison not only in the technical-economic and other parameters of its products, but also in the prices and delivery conditions which it achieves.

Last year, the minister further stated, the plan for TURNOVER TAX was underfulfilled by Kcs2.3 billion, mainly because the planned volume of goods deliveries was not fulfilled.

With regard to the use of financial resources, Minister Ler stated that, last year, the investment plan was underfulfilled by Kcs3.6 billion; expressed comparatively, the investments in the production sphere dropped 3.7 percent, and in the nonproduction sphere even more -- 7.3 percent. In connection with this, the financial expenditures for the investments of economic and budget organizations were also reduced.

In harmony with the intentions of the Set of Measures, last year the STRUCTURE OF RESOURCES FOR FINANCING INVESTMENTS in state economic organizations changed. Compared with 1980, the share of investments financed from the organizations' own resources has increased.

THE INCREMENT OF STOCKS was only 50 percent of what it was last year, but its structure was undesirable, especially in the general industry and building industry.

Similar serious problems also exist in THE SPHERE OF LONG-TERM ASSETS. Last year their volume in terms of purchase price amounted to Kcs638 billion in the state economy organizations; in the course of the year it increased by Kcs103 billion. The utilization of this large economic capacity is nevertheless insufficient.

Last year, Kcs15.83 billion were spent ON DEVELOPING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; more than one-third of this amount was covered from the state budget, and the rest from the organizations' own resources. WE MUST DEMAND, the minister stressed, THAT THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL WORKERS IN PARTICULAR ENHANCE THE EFFICIENCY OF THEIR WORK, SINCE WE CANNOT BE SATISFIED WITH THE CURRENT RESULTS IN THIS FIELD. THE PEOPLE WORKING IN PRODUCTION MUST ALSO MAKE SUBSTANTIALLY GREATER AND MORE RAPID USE OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO RAISE THE STANDARDS OF THEIR PRODUCTS AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THEIR ACTIVITY.

On the whole we may sum up by saying that last year's results showed us that we must be more consistent and resolute in insuring, on all management levels and with the participation of the broadest circle of working people, THAT THE BASIC STRATEGIC LINE OF THE PARTY'S ECONOMIC POLICY, SET BY THE 15TH AND 16TH CPCZ CONGRESSES FOR A HIGHER EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY OF WORK, BECOME A PRIORITY CRITERION IN ECONOMIC DECISIONS. It must not get lost among other criteria, even if these are socially important.

Minister Ler then went on to point out certain results achieved in implementing the Set of Measures and stressed that we are concerned with SETTING UP A SYSTEM WHICH WOULD LEAD TOWARD AN ECONOMICALLY RATIONAL BEHAVIOR, WHICH WOULD REACT FLEXIBLY TO THE PROBLEMS AND CHANGES WHICH CROP UP ANEW, AND WHICH WOULD CONNECT THE INDIVIDUALS' INTERESTS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE, AS CORRESPONDS TO THE PRINCIPLES OF A MATURE SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

He then dealt with the results of the economic activities of organizations, enterprises and economic production units.

IN MANAGEMENT ANALYSES, HE SAID IN CONCLUDING THIS PART OF HIS REPORT, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO PLACE GREATER EMPHASIS ON SUCH VIEWPOINTS AS THE WAY THE ORGANIZATION IN QUESTION IS SATISFYING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY NEEDS WITH ITS PRODUCTS; ON THE WAY IT IS REACTING TO CHANGES IN DEMAND AND IN ITS STRUCTURE; ON THE CURRENT STANDARDS OF ITS INNOVATION ACTIVITIES; ON THE KIND OF SPECIFIC MEASURES IT ADOPTS FOR BETTER IMPLEMENTING THE KNOWLEDGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; ON THE QUALITY OF ITS COMPETING ABILITY ON FOREIGN MARKETS; AND ON THE LEVEL OF EXPORT PRICES ACHIEVED BY IT IN COMPARISON WITH PROMINENT WORLD EXPORTERS.

The minister then touched on the matter of expenditures. In this connection he recalled that we have AN EXTENSIVE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF and employ relatively many people.

However, this cannot be liquidated, although we can make things more rational here by simplifying the system of administration and by using less paper work and reducing the number of people and expenditures. Last year the central bodies' noninvestment expenditures for administration dropped by almost Kcs70 million, compared with 1980.

Last year, we saved about 28,000 tons of the set limit for THE CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE FOR AUTOMOBILES. From the limits set for EXPENDITURES FOR COMPREHENSIVE TRAVEL ALLOWANCES we saved Kcs712 million, compared with the budget; this means a reduction of these expenditures by Kcs965 million, compared with 1980. Likewise, in the limits for EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLICITY PURPOSES we achieved savings amounting to Kcs159 million, compared with the budget, and Kcs602 million compared with 1980. After all, the issue is NOT ONLY THE VOLUME OF INDIVIDUAL TEAMS, BUT ABOVE ALL THE BASIC THING -- that is, the creation of an atmosphere of thrift, the achievement of real savings, and really learning how to economize everywhere and in everything, as the times demand.

The minister devoted the next part of his report to problems of financial control and the perfection of its operation.

Even despite the difficulties in fulfilling the planned tasks in certain sectors of the economy, in 1981 the PERSONAL CONSUMPTION OF THE POPULATION increased 1 percent, the monetary incomes 2.6 percent, the expenditures 2.4 percent, and the increment in savings and circulated currency Kcs11.1 billion.

Last year we spent Kcs133.1 billion out of the budget for financing SOCIAL INSURANCE, HEALTH CARE, CULTURE, EDUCATION and other sectors of services and activities for the population; this is Kcs4.5 billion more than in 1980. Apart from that, we used Kcs14.8 billion for investment expenditures in this sphere.

This means that the total expenditures from the state budget for the social services and activities for the population amounted to Kcs147.9 billion.

About half of the total volume of the investment expenditures mentioned above falls on SOCIAL INSURANCE; in 1981 they amounted to Kcs71.9 billion; compared with 1980, this is a 2-percent increase. From the amount stated, Kcs43.9 billion were used for paying out pensions. The average old-age pension to Kcs1,430.

We spent Kcs15.5 billion for measures in SUPPORT OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN; this is slightly less than in 1980 and is connected with the natality drop -- in 1981 the number of births dropped by about 11,000, compared with the preceding year.

We also registered a further 4.7-percent increase of means spent on EDUCATION, which amounted to almost Kcs23 billion.

Last year the total noninvestment expenditures for HEALTH CARE amounted to Kcs20.8 billion; that is 4.9 percent more than in 1980. For medical drugs and special medical material we spent Kcs5.1 billion, that is Kcs240 million more than in 1980.

THESE RESULTS TESTIFY THAT IN 1981 WE SUCCEEDED, DESPITE THE COMPLICATED NATURE OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, IN MAINTAINING THE ACHIEVED LIVING STANDARDS, AND IN SOME RESPECTS EVEN IN IMPROVING THEM. HOWEVER, THESE RESULTS MUST NOT BE REGARDED AS SELF-EVIDENT, AS SOMETHING WE CAN AUTOMATICALLY COUNT ON EVERY YEAR. IT IS NECESSARY TO REALIZE THAT ALL THAT WE CAN DISTRIBUTE IN THIS SPHERE EVERY YEAR DEPENDS ON THE RESULTS OF OUR COMMON WORK.

On the whole it is apparent, the minister said in conclusion, that it will be necessary to exert maximum efforts in all sectors, in all enterprises and economic production units, to fulfill this year's tasks. THIS IS INEVITABLE NOT ONLY FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF 1982, BUT ALSO IN THE INTERESTS OF ESTABLISHING A FIRM FOUNDATION FOR PREPARING THE STATE PLAN AND STATE BUDGET FOR 1983 AND THE OTHER YEARS OF THE CURRENT 5-YEAR PLAN, IF WE WANT TO SPEED UP THE ADVANCE OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY.

This can be achieved only by mobilizing all political and economic resources and reserves for speedily raising the effectiveness of our economy and for further intensifying it.

Husak Closes Assembly

LD300858 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, through his letter dated 29 June 1982, announced that in accordance with article 61 of the constitutional act on Czechoslovak Federation he has declared the spring session of the Federal Assembly of the CSSR closed on 30 June 1982.

COMMUNIST-SOCIAL DEMOCRAT COOPERATION 'POSSIBLE'

AU291159 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jun 82 p 6

[Jaroslav Mazal article: "Unrelenting Efforts for the Unity of the Workers Class; Action Unity a Realistic Path"]

[Excerpts] In the political life of the Western countries two important political forces are active today in the workers movement, forces with different ideological, action and programmatic orientation: the communist and the social democratic parties. The degree to which they influence the workers class and the political life in the individual capitalist states varies, but it is always the quality of their mutual relationship which is decisive in determining the successes and failures as regards the practical assertion of the fundamental vital interests and needs of the working people.

Of these the key one today -- on the global international scale -- is the question of preserving the biological existence of mankind, safeguarding and strengthening world peace, averting the nuclear threat, turning away from the policy of confrontation, further armament and political blackmail, foisted upon the world by imperialist forces, and a return to the policy of dialogue and good will to solve today's open questions through negotiations, constructive cooperation and bilateral understanding.

If -- despite the escalated efforts of the communist parties in the Western countries -- the workers movement has not succeeded in embarking upon the path of action unity and cooperation as regards asserting the fundamental interests of the working people, it is the ranking representatives of the social democratic parties -- who sharply oppose joint actions with communists and assert an anticommunist orientation into the political line of their parties -- who are to a considerable degree responsible for this situation.

How do the rightist social democratic officials justify their splitting policy and what objectives do they pursue?

For example by constantly dusting off the theses that deny the real possibility of joint steps by the social democratic parties and communists they are trying to push into the background, virtually indefinitely, the resolution of problems that are vitally important for the workers class of their countries and for today's world in general.

They are trying to tell people that the principle of action unity is undesirable from the viewpoint of social democrats, that it is allegedly advantageous for the communists only. The line of workers class unity has, they assert, been foisted upon the communist parties from outside, specifically by Moscow, and therefore is at variance with the interests, the real historical development and the specifics of the national divisions of the workers class.

Such assertions are evidence of anti-Sovietism as the foundation of the social democratic anticommunism. They grossly falsify the principle of proletarian internationalism, which has been the foundation of the activity of communists as representatives of the workers class since the times of K. Marx and F. Engels, and shamelessly speculate with national feelings. Those who are spreading the aforementioned myths are misusing the fact that the class consciousness of many workers is still not adequately developed as a consequence of the many years of influence of social reformist ideology and politics. They are relying on nationalism and are helping to spread it among the workers class.

No one denies that there are fundamental differences between the policy and ideology of the communist and social democratic parties, that viewpoints differ considerably when it comes to assessing many of today's questions. Equally differing, even contradictory, might be the assessment of the current international realities and the prospects for the class struggle. Precisely because of that, communists regard it necessary to discuss these differences and they are prepared to do so. But although views may differ, this does not exclude the possibility of action unity and more cohesive political cooperation between the two parties, since both currents gather in their ranks working people, and in the first place workers. The basis for the unity of their interests is objectively given, it is determined by the place of the individual strata and groups of the workers class in the system of capitalist production.

The political efforts of the communist parties of the capitalist countries for common steps by the two political forces in the workers movement are an appeal for an honest, constructive cooperation which, as experience and examples confirm, is definitely possible and useful, and at all possible political levels.

This, for example, has also been manifested by the cooperation between communists and social democrats on the government level in Finland, where for 5 years they jointly administered the affairs of their country and resolved together all the more important issues of domestic and foreign policy. We have another, more recent example: France. The representation of communists in President Mitterrand's Socialist government provides further evidence that the communist parties' conviction that it is possible to have a functioning cooperation with their political partners is in fact not unsubstantiated and that it even has every realistic prerequisite for practical fulfillment, as the French example confirms. The experience of some Western countries also shows that, despite the considerable difficulties that might arise at times, effective cooperation of the basis of a joint political agreement is, in principle, possible also on the level of the agencies of local administration, in regions and enterprises in order to jointly defend the direct economic interests of the working people.

CZECH NATIONAL BODY VIEWS BUILDING INDUSTRY TASKS

LD301350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Czech National Council closed in Prague today. The meeting discussed the report of the Czech Government on the fulfillment of tasks in the building industry. The plenary meeting unanimously approved a resolution fully supporting the stance adopted concerning the situation in the building industry and to its urgent tasks in the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- a stance approved by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal and both national governments -- and the measures adopted by the Czech Government for the realization of the Seventh 5-Year Plan as the way to overcome the current problems and to ensure the further development of the building industry.

In connection with this, the resolution of the Czech National Council deems it necessary to direct attention above all to making good the shortcomings accumulated in the winter months of 1982 in the fulfillment of the plan, to concentrating building capacities on important projects, to reducing the number of unfinished projects, and to increasing the capacity of the finished goods cycle.

Also today the Czech National Council unanimously adopted a resolution on the political-organizational and political-educational role of its deputies in ensuring the realization of the 5-year plan in the national economy of the Czech Socialist Republic for 1981-1985.

FOJTÍK ATTENDS MEETING IN SOUTH BOHEMIA

LD010526 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The CPCZ South Bohemian Regional Committee discussed in Ceske Budejovic today the implementation of the resolution of the 15th party Central Committee plenum on further improving the standard and impact of political educational and ideological work. They stated that socialist awareness in the region is being gradually strengthened and the party activists on all levels play an important part in it. International and patriotic education is developing more purposefully and with an improvement in political and educational work the readiness to act in the struggle against hostile ideologies -- anticommunism and anti-Sovietism -- is growing. The basis of this activity remains in direct contact with the people.

Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, said in his speech that the law on connecting revolutionary theory with revolutionary practice is still valid. He stressed the irreplaceable part economic propaganda plays in affecting economic thinking and influencing the adaptation to new circumstances. Only in this way is it possible -- in the transit from extensive to intensive advancement -- to introduce consciously into practice the line of frugality at every place of work.

BRIEFS

KORCAK PRESENTS AWARD -- Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, today handed over the Order of Victorious February to Frantisek Ruzicka, first deputy minister of trade of the Czech Socialist Republic. The premier conferred the high state award on Comrade Ruzicka for his life-long political and economic activity in the sphere of trade and consumer cooperatives on the occasion of his retirement. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Jun 82 LD]

HONECKER SPEAKS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

LD302034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1145 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Wednesday received Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany [DBD]; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU; Prof Dr Weinrich Homann, chairman of the NDP; Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; and Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, for a comradely exchange of views on topical issues of domestic and foreign policy which were dealt with at the fourth meeting of the SED Central Committee, implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

Erich Honecker began by stressing that the fourth meeting of the Central Committee once again demonstrated the determination of the party of the working class to continue, together with the entire people, to convert into practice the great economic and sociopolitical goals aimed at the people's well-being and at safeguarding peace. In this, the SED can at all times rely on its alliance partners who, through their creative, independent contributions to the implementation of the decisions of the 10th congress, have an important share in the successful development of the GDR. The GDR's stable and dynamic development in the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is of major importance for the steady consolidation of socialism's positions and the struggle for peace. Safeguarding peace, stressed Erich Honecker, is the most important issue of the present.

We have set ourselves ambitious tasks, said the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and we are determined to fulfill them because it is and always will be our desire to do everything for the welfare and happiness of the people. This is the spirit which marked the fourth Central Committee meeting.

Our program for the eighties is based on solid foundations. Evidence of this is the economic strategy adopted by the 10th SED Congress, the implementation of which is decisive for the GDR's continued all-round strengthening as one of the reliable cornerstones of socialism and peace in Europe. The great achievements and initiatives by citizens of all classes and sectors of the population prove that it is a program which will be carried out in life by the actions of every person. As the congresses of the friendly parties and the numerous activities of the GDR National Front so far have shown, the policy of the 10th SED Congress is strengthening the trusting feeling of togetherness between all parties and mass organizations united in our socialist people's movement. This cooperation reflects the unshakable political-moral unity of our people, the stability of workers' and peasants' power in the GDR. Our tested principle of giving every citizen, regardless of his social origins, his religious or ideological beliefs, the widest possible opportunities to take an active part in shaping and advancing socialist society is a strong driving force for our successful advance.

Taking an overall view of our tasks, said Erich Honecker, we need a considerable increase in labor productivity in order to achieve a higher level both in industry, construction and transportation, and in agriculture. We have, with our national economy organized on up-to-date lines, created all the necessary conditions for this. The GDR is reacting to the chillier wind blowing on the international markets with an offensive struggle to consistently implement the economic strategy in the eighties, in particular to increase growth in performance. It is now a case of fully utilizing existing opportunities, exhausting all reserves and broadly developing the workers' mass initiative in socialist competition. A high level of performance is the basis for securing and gradually developing the material and cultural standard of living.

To the unanimous approval of the leaders of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, Erich Honecker pointed out that our people condemn most strongly the adventurous course, a threat to world peace, of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States. These forces are seeking military superiority over socialism with their policy of arms drive and confrontation, putting unprecedented social burdens on the peoples of the capitalist world, constantly fanning fresh centers of conflict and poisoning the international climate. The United States, using boycotts and sanctions, undermines trade exchanges between East and West. In fact it is waging a full-blown trade war which is even having a detrimental effect on its West European allies. Its unpredictable policy not only puts uncertainty in the minds of its allies but also holds great dangers for world peace.

Israel's criminal attack on the Republic of Lebanon which, as shown by the UN special session, is supported in the world only by the United States, and the extermination campaign against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, the participants in the discussion agreed, in view of its brutality, is comparable only with the havoc caused by fascist dictatorships. Our people, loyal to their internationalistic attitude and anti-imperialist solidarity, resolutely protest against the actions of the Israeli aggressors and their backers. They demand an immediate end to the fighting, the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, a guarantee of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to form an independent state, and affirm the need for PLO participation in all efforts for a lasting and just solution to the Middle East conflict.

The GDR actively contributes to halting the imperialist confrontation course, Erich Honecker went on to state. Therefore, it is in accordance with the logic of our attitude for us to support the solving of all international disputes by peaceful means through negotiations. Our people are aware of the world political importance attached to Soviet Union's unilateral declaration, valid in international law, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The people expect all the other nuclear powers to follow this example immediately in order to avert a world nuclear catastrophe. The general secretary went on to state that the GDR wholeheartedly welcomes Leonid Brezhnev's message to the UN special session, the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives which are an immense encouragement for the continued struggle of the peace movement all over the world. Only real steps toward arms limitation and disarmament can create a climate of trust enabling all contentious problems to be settled through negotiation.

In this connection Erich Honecker recalled that an active peace policy has been state doctrine in the GDR from the hour of its foundation. More than 13 million citizens demonstrated their desire for peace by signing the GDR statement of intent. At Whitsun 1982, 4 million young people, regardless of their world outlook and religion, demonstrated for establishing peace against NATO weapons. Every year the citizens of the GDR express their determination to strengthen further our peaceful state by their deeds.

Erich Honecker drew particular attention to the realization, reaffirmed by the fourth meeting of the SED Central Committee, that we must not ignore present realities which are characterized and affected by the aggravation of the international situation by imperialism. It was clear even now that with the economic strategy adopted at the 10th SED Congress, we have at our disposal a reliable compass leading us to substantially higher quality and efficiency in social work which is indispensable for the dynamics of our economy. The qualitative factors must increasingly be brought to bear in accelerating the growth rate of production. Above all, it is important to shorten the periods between research, development and production, to increase the number of top-quality products, to compete on the world market with a high degree of export profitability for our products and to improve the cost-benefit ratio in all sectors of the economy, and to continue to substantially reduce the consumption of energy and material by means of technological changes.

The new initiatives by many work collectives for fulfilling and purposefully exceeding the plan, the commitment by combines to produce 2 days' production of salable products over and above the plan, the great efforts by cooperative peasants and agricultural workers to achieve top yields and achievements in crop cultivation and livestock farming demonstrate the inexhaustible reserves for the proportional development according to plan of our entire economy. It is now important, stressed the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to put what has proved itself into universal practice and to eliminate what is outdated from daily practice.

Erich Honecker went on to say that with the planned growth in national income and its advantageous and most economical use, it will be possible to secure and develop further what has been achieved in the field of social policy. We shall purposefully continue to implement the residential construction program in its effective unity of new building, modernization and conservation, guarantee supplies to the population while maintaining stable prices for basic goods and, as before, promote education and culture. Out of a sense of responsibility for peace and the protection of our people's achievements we shall always do everything necessary to keep the defense capability of the GDR at the required level.

In conclusion the general secretary of the SED Central Committee underlined the great importance of the ideological work which must now be done, under the leadership of the party of the working class, by all the social forces united in the GDR National Front in order that we, together with all citizens, may achieve our ambitious aims in the interest of peace and for the welfare of the people. The leaders of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front thanked the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and approved his statements.

The members of the friendly parties and the committees of the National Front stated that they act with absolute confidence in the policy of the SED. They devote all their energies to implementing further the course, shown by the 10th SED Congress and involving the people as a whole, for the people of the GDR. Various initiatives and movements have arisen which contribute to implementing the economic strategy of the eighties, to increasing the national income and to consistently fulfilling the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. In town and country, especially in the GDR National Front, the initiative of citizens "help make our towns and communities more beautiful." Considerable work is being done for the all-round consolidation of our socialist fatherland. Together with the SED they are directing all their energies toward achieving fresh successes in the construction of socialism and in ensuring peace.

Taking part in the discussion were: Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Waldemar Pilz, head of a department in the SED Central Committee. [Chief of the Mass Organizations and Parties Department].

SED GREETs SOCIETY FOR SPORT, TECHNOLOGY

AU282034 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Seventh Society for Sport and Technology [GST] Congress which opened today in Cottbus:

Dear comrades of the GST! Dear comrades!

On the occasion of the Seventh GST Congress, as well as on the 30th anniversary of your organization, the SED Central Committee conveys to you the most cordial greetings and best wishes for further successful work. We are consistently continuing the course of the 10th SED Congress. Dynamic economic growth, high achievement in production and science, and the further development of the readiness and capacity of GDR citizens for national defense are indispensable prerequisites to further successfully develop and protect the developed socialist society under the complicated conditions of the 1980s.

The GST has made good progress and has honorably fulfilled its social assignment. In preparing for the seventh congress, the GST members demonstrated their unshakable loyalty to the party of the workers class, their readiness to secure peace by deeds, and to contribute toward the reliable protection of socialism. The achievements of the GST in pre-military training, the readiness of the instructors, trainers, training supervisors, judges and functionaries, deserve great appreciation and recognition.

The adventurous confrontation course of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, in particular the United States, and the stepping up of armament by the NATO leadership bodies force us to increase efforts for securing peace and for the reliable protection of socialism. We are convinced that the GST will actively participate in that.

The main field of proof for the GST is the qualified preparation of youth for military service. Defense-political education, premilitary training and an interesting defense sport should contribute toward developing socialist personalities who regard the securing of peace and the defense of socialism as their patriotic and internationalist commitment, and act accordingly.

We are confident that the delegates of the Seventh GST Congress will adopt decisions which, in accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, aim at consolidating all citizens, in particular the youth, in the conviction of the necessity to defend the socialist home country and to improve their abilities through purposeful, prudently organized training. The party of the workers class will grant further aid and support to the GST.

The SED Central Committee wishes the Seventh GST Congress successful deliberations, and the socialist defense organization of the GDR new successes in its responsible work.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT

AU282018 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings message to Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique:

Dear Comrade Samora Moises Machel! On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Frelimo and the 7th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

With Frelimo a force was created 20 years ago which, in a long and sacrificial struggle of the Mozambique people, purposefully led to victory over the colonial suppression and exploitation system and to achieving national independence on 25 June 1975. During this time the front gained the firm confidence of the people. The revolutionary vanguard of the working people having emerged from it, the Frelimo Party is strengthening its traditional affinity with the Mozambique people. Its experiences enrich the collective wealth of experiences of the international workers movement, the worldwide movement of the strugglers for national and social liberation.

The SED highly values the trustful cooperation of our two parties which has developed for years. This is convincingly reflected in the treaty on friendship and cooperation from 24 February 1979 in Maputo, on the basis of which our relations are constantly and universally developing. I take this opportunity to assure you of the inseparable solidarity of our party and the working people of our country in the joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress in future.

Dear Comrade Machel, accept my high respect and sincere affinity.

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD301848 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI) -- Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, is to pay an official visit to the Hungarian People's Republic from July 7 to 9 on the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council.

KADAR RECEIVES CPSU'S PETR DEMICHEV 30 JUNE

LD301404 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, had talks in the HSWP CC headquarters Wednesday with Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture, who is attending the current, 18th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Cultural Cooperation Committee in Budapest.

The meeting was marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and the two sides exchanged views on Hungarian-Soviet party and inter-state relations and current issues of the two countries' comprehensive cooperation.

Demichev Visits Gyor County

LD291844 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI) -- The 18th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Cultural Cooperation Commission continued work today in Budapest.

After the deliberations the Soviet delegation, headed by Culture Minister Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, visited west Hungarian Gyor. They were accompanied by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Deputy Culture Minister Ferenc Ratkai.

In Gyor the visitors got acquainted with County Gyor-Sopron's industry, agriculture and culture. They called at the Gyor theatre and the Raba factory which delivers a considerable quantity of machines to the Soviet Union.

Views Film

LD301406 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI) -- Petr Demichev, minister of culture of the Soviet Union, who is heading a delegation to Hungary, saw Hungarian director Istvan Szabo's Oscar-winning film, "Mephisto" on Tuesday evening in Budapest.

TALKS WITH ZAMBIAN PARTY DELEGATION 29 JUNE

LD291812 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja had talks with Humphrey Mulemba, general secretary of the Zambian United National Independence Party, who is currently in Hungary for an official visit at the head of a Zambian delegation.

The sides at the friendly meeting surveyed timely international questions with particular attention to detente and the situation in Africa and the Middle East.

Laszlo Ballai, head of the Economic Policy Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, held discussions with Elijah Mudenda, member of the Zambian party's Central Committee and chairman of the CC's Economic and Financial Committee. They briefed each other about their parties' economic policy and exchanged views over some topical world economic issues.

Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress received Zambian Trade and Industry Minister Remy Chisupa. They had discussions about the possibility of further expanding Hungarian-Zambian economic relations.

Andras Korcsog, secretary of state for culture, met Dr. Henry Matipa, member of the Zambian party's Central Committee and chairman of the CC's Social and Cultural Committee. They briefed each other about their parties' and governments' educational and cultural policies and reviewed issues pertaining to bilateral relations.

Losonczi Meets Delegation

LD301434 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, had talks in Budapest today with Humphrey Mulemba, secretary-general of the Zambian United National Independence Party (UNIP), head of a Zambian party delegation currently on an official visit to Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP CC.

The meeting was marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and the sides exchanged views on current international issues and paid special attention to problems of the South African region. They surveyed inter-state relations and expressed readiness to develop cooperation for the benefit of both countries.

The meeting included Elijah Mudenda, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the CC's Economic and Financial Committee, Dr. Henry Matipa, member of the UNIP CC and chairman of the CC's Social and Cultural Committee, Remy Chisupa, minister of trade and industry, Joshua Siyolwe, Zambian ambassador to Hungary, and Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister, and Marton Szabo, Hungarian ambassador to Zambia.

Visit Reviewed

LD301344 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 30 Jun 82

["Zambian Party Delegation -- Communique" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI) -- Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Zambian United National Independence Party, headed by Secretary-General Humphrey Mulemba, visited Hungary on June 28-30.

The delegation was received by Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council. Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Laszlo Ballai, head of the Central Committee's Economic Policy Department, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Secretary of State for Culture Andreas Korcsog conducted talks with the visiting delegation.

At the discussions marked by a cordial atmosphere, the representatives of the HSWP briefed the visitors about socialist construction work in Hungary and about the party's domestic and international activities. They reiterated Hungarian Workers' solidarity with the Zambian people who, under the leadership of the United National Independence Party, are working on the consolidation of their country's independence, for the earliest possible elimination of colonial vestiges and for the realization of progressive social goals. They highly evaluated the multifarious help extended by Zambia to African national liberation movements.

The head of the Zambian party delegation set forth the efforts made for eliminating the backwardness of his country and improving the living conditions of workers. He also informed the Hungarian side about the work of the Zambian party, the tasks facing it and the situation of the South African area.

The representatives of the two parties emphasized that in the present tense international situation they support every initiative which serves to safeguard the results of detente, to check the armaments race and the cause of world peace.

The sides assured of their solidarity the people of Namibia who are fighting under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] for their freedom and independence, and the South African people fighting for eliminating the racist policy.

They emphasized the importance of the cooperation and joint stand of progressive forces of the continent in their fight for strengthening independence and social progress.

The visit promoted to get better acquainted with the situation, standpoint and efforts of the two countries and parties. The representatives of both parties confirmed their readiness to expand party and inter-state relations serving the advantage of both peoples.

The Zambian party delegation left Budapest on Wednesday. The guests were seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD291816 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest June 29 (MTI) -- Tan Sri Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia, arrived in Hungary on Tuesday for an official visit on the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Meets With Faluvegi

LD201856 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI) -- As has been reported, Hungarian-Malaysian foreign ministerial talks began on Wednesday in Budapest.

Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie met Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, on Wednesday afternoon. Also present at the meeting was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencei Hazi. The leader of Malaysian diplomacy then met Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress and Bela Rabi, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Industry.

LAZAR DISCUSSES ROLE OF SMALL ENTERPRISES

LD300812 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Summary] "Premier Gyorgy Lazar paid a by no means conventional visit to Zuglo this afternoon. His itinerary did not include a tour of newly-completed projects, such as the recently-opened school and the ABC department store, nor did he go to the town hall or on a sightseeing tour. His concerns on this trip primarily revolved around economic issues, the role of small enterprises in the people's economy and the exploitation of our mineral resources.

"Let us review the premier's program in detail. Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo, was welcomed at the offices of the District Party Committee by (Ferenc Kokan), first secretary, and Dr (Jozsef Hor), council chairman." The first secretary then briefed him on the operation of small enterprises within larger companies in the area.

"Gyorgy Lazar asked some questions about small enterprises. He asked how many people work in the factories of Zuglo. The answer was 70,000. And how many people work within the framework of small enterprises? The premier went on to ask. The answer was 1,000. Well, as regards the dangers associated with this subject, the two figures prove that small-scale enterprise is not the driving force behind the Hungarian people's economy. The small enterprise is only a device giving the economy more flexibility in eliminating shortages and shortcomings. There is no government regulation of a compulsory nature pertaining to the establishment of small enterprises. They can be set up wherever they are needed. If an enterprise judges that, from the point of view of its work, it requires small-scale enterprise, then it may use this device without any further complications.

"Does this give rise to contradictions? Yes, the premier said. One should expect this and pay attention to it. However, small enterprises should be allowed to operate, and judgment should be passed on them only after enough time has passed to enable us to gain a proper understanding of their functioning. This does not mean, of course, that we should idly watch illegal acts. Let us bear in mind that small-scale enterprise is a device that allows us more work flexibility, Gyorgy Lazar said.

"The premier's itinerary took him from the Party Committee offices to the Hungarian State Institute of Geology and to the Lorand Eotvos Geophysical Research Institute." The State Institute of Geology, founded in 1869, was the first research institute in Hungary. "After visiting an exhibition devoted to Hungary's mineral resources, the heads of the institute briefed Gyorgy Lazar on research work. The premier asked if our country is indeed, poor in mineral resources. The answer was, not surprisingly, that this is a misconception. There are, indeed, minerals that cannot be found in our country. One example is rock salt. There are many minerals that can be brought to the surface only from great depths, from below several layers of oceanic crust, and one of these is coal. There are also minerals such as bauxite, of which we have rich deposits. If the utilization and processing of these were more effective, our reserves would be sufficient for a long time."

Hungary has an average endowment of mineral resources in relations to other countries. It is in 11th place in Europe. Exploration work is expensive; hydrocarbon exploration alone costs 3.5 billion forints per annum. Deep-drilling to a depth of around 6,000 meters costs 200-300 million forints each time it is done. As regards the exploration of hydrocarbons, this will continue in the central and southern areas of the great plain during the Sixth 5-Year Plan and afterwards. Coal exploration work in the Mecsek region and around the towns of Tatabanya and Dorog will provide employment for miners for a long time to come.

"Premier Gyorgy Lazar's visit to Zuglo ended in the early evening."

JARUZELSKI URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC REFORM

LD302044 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski the Commission for Economic Reform has held debates in Warsaw. It includes, as is well known, eminent economists, practitioners, and representatives of various scientific circles.

Opening the session of the commission, Premier Jaruzelski stated that only by perfecting the mechanisms of the reform and by consistently implementing it is there a chance to emerge from the crisis, although this requires many sacrifices. The reform is still not yielding the expected results, such as a growth in production and labor productivity and economy. There are still barriers on the part of many people, bureaucratic barriers, and a lack of elementary knowledge about the reform.

The reduction of the living standard, the premier said, is the consequence not of the reform but of the crisis which we are experiencing; of the 18-month destruction of the economy, the sanctions of the Western countries.

In some spheres the reform is beginning to yield the first results; and this is the most important thing for the future. The commission which, as is known, fulfills supervision over the reform, (is dealing) with extremely important matters, for example reform in the sphere of social services and the principles of [word indistinct], income and prices.

We are accustomed to the fact that at one time education, upbringing, culture, health protection, social welfare, were entirely free, they constituted a great social privilege. Today this is slowly changing. Most of the social institutions are working to their own accounts. So in some spheres, for example culture, tourism, and to a certain extent education, some of the costs must be met by the community. The matter is extremely delicate; it provokes many reservations among the community: hence the extremely penetrating, critical discussion which arose during the session of the commission. Who should be given relief? Or should we, for example, introduce on some days certain free services, as happens in other countries? The point is, given the rise in the cost of social services, not to hinder the access of all of us to culture, education and tourism.

The second theme of great significance is the prices and incomes policy. The group of eminent experts under the chairmanship of Minister Wladyslaw Baka has formulated theses on this.

If incomes in the year 1982 are to grow by 56 percent, then the rise in prices exceeds 100 percent; and this means that the decline in real income will (?be) more than 22 percent this year. Such are the estimates.

The economists' group proposes; first, drastic economy measures in subsidizing production, in expenditure on administration, wage regulations, and in the sphere of services and materials. But such a harsh regime is not sufficient to solve the problem. The general assumptions of the prices and income policy should envisage a moderate rise in prices and wages, maintained within limits assuring a gradual restoration of market equilibrium. This in the opinion of the authors would offer the opportunity to relieve the effects of growth in the cost of living, general relaxation of the tension connected with the increase in prices, and the preparation of a goods link between the town and the countryside.

NEGOTIATORS POSTPONE VIENNA TALKS ON DEBT

LD11042 Hamburg DPA in German 1015 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 1 Jul (DPA) -- The start of talks between Poland and the Western creditor banks on the rescheduling of debts for 1982, set for 1 July in Vienna, has been postponed again at short notice at Poland's request. According to banking circles, a new date for the talks has not been set.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS MAKE PROPOSAL ON UNION

NC302154 Paris AFP in English 2136 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, June 30 (AFP) -- Six interned Solidarity leaders have presented a proposal for an agreement with the government on reactivating the trade union.

The proposal, published in the June 17 issue of the underground Solidarity weekly TUGODNIK WOJENNY, suggested that during a three-year transition period, the union renounce the right to strike, forego wage demands and submit its publications to censorship. The union would also "support all initiatives to improve the country's economy" and to resolve the problems of foreign debt and trade deficits.

In exchange, the government should lift martial law and free all those arrested, interned, or convicted for political reasons. The proposals, presented by second-level Solidarity leaders as part of a debate on the future of the Polish union movement, appeared to be the most concrete and moderate presented since martial law was imposed December 13.

Some government figures have called recently for the dissolution of Solidarity. Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said last week that the name Solidarity itself was tied to the idea of opposition, which is incompatible with Poland's political structure.

WARSAW MAYOR LIFTS CURFEW, STUDENT CLUB BAN

LD301614 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jun (PAP) -- At the suggestion of the Voivodship Defense Committee, Warsaw Mayor Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Debicki in a 30 June order, effective today, lifted the curfew imposed by the mayor on 4 May which affected adults and minors to different degrees.

The mayor, also at the suggestion of the Voivodship Defense Committee and with the guarantee of the District Council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, lifted the ban on the activity of student clubs and discotheques as well as of mass entertainment in Warsaw and Warsaw Voivodship. The ban was imposed by the mayor on 4 May.

KISZCZAK ADDRESSES 23 JUN WRON SESSION ON WOMEN

AU301307 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 24 Jun 82 pp 3-4

["Abridged version" of speech delivered by Division General Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and acting minister of internal affairs, at the 23 June session of the Military Council of National Salvation with the participation of representatives of Polish women]

[Excerpt] To neutralize or to eliminate the threats to state security and public order, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has taken a number of preventive and reintegrating steps.

We have freed from internment women with children who are young or sick and with crippled parents -- irrespective of the degree of their blame and of hostile political involvement -- pregnant women -- irrespective of the stage of pregnancy -- and sick women -- even if they openly and actively opposed socialism.

As far as release from internment is concerned, our policy has been and will continue to be selective and motivated by social and humane reasons, particularly with regard to women and young people. The effects of the large-scale reintegrating and educational work conducted among the internees vary. Evidence of its positive results is the fact that, out of the more than 5,000 persons released from internment, only 66 engaged in activities giving grounds for reinternment or another detention. This group did not include any women.

We would like that the part of women among the internees be as small as possible. But that does not depend on us. We believe -- and this is a suggestion which I would like the esteemed female comrades to consider -- that if the League of Polish Women or any other women's organization committed itself to take special care of the women released from internment and to offer a kind of bail for them, we would be able to take decisions on further releases. This question is neither easy nor simple, but certainly it deserves consideration.

Along with the action of internment, our services have been engaged in a large-scale action of preventive and warning conversations with persons whose behavior endangers public order. The overwhelming majority of persons with whom such conversations were held have declared their loyalty.

Vigorous actions aimed at stabilizing the country, at blocking all channels of return to anarchy and destruction, at resolutely resisting the political extremists, and at the same time actions popularizing and advocating creative and committed attitudes and the application of the immeasurable means of genuine civil activity in eliminating the sources and effects of the present crisis -- this is our common task of the highest priority.

And it will remain so for tomorrow.

KOSZALIN EPISCOPATE PLENUM ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD282008 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] As we have already reported, the 186th plenary conference of the Episcopate of Poland took place in Koszalin on Saturday. It was chaired by Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp. The occasion for convening the conference was the tenth anniversary of Pope Paul VI's publication of a bull, on the strength of which new dioceses were created.

The conference communique stresses that the papal bull crowned the long, drawn-out efforts for the normalization of the church in the western and northern territories of our homeland. During the deliberations in Koszalin the bishops devoted much attention to the preparations, which have been going on for 6 years now, for the jubilee of the 600th anniversary of the image of Our Lady of Jasna Gora. The bishops stressed the need for the faithful to prepare themselves for these ceremonies in a spirit of reconciliation and a conviction in the sense of working for their own homeland despite the great difficulties being experienced today.

There was also discussion on the conditions for Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland. The bishops acquainted themselves with the course up to now of the talks with state authorities on this issue. Discussing the difficult situation in the country, which has found itself in economic isolation, deepening the anyhow already serious crisis, with great concern, the bishops stated that social accord and agreement are possible and urgently need to be implemented. The church wants to help in this work.

ROUNDUP OF PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Wozniak, Siwak in Warsaw

LD282148 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Cooperation with young people was the topic of today's plenary session of the PZPR Warsaw Committee. The session was chaired by Marian Wozniak, candidate Politburo member, secretary of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee. The topics for discussion were chosen after consultation with the work forces from more than 30 key factories and scientific establishments. Eighty young people participated in the session. Also taking part in the debate were Albin Siwak, Jan Glowczyk and chairmen of youth organizations.

Orzechowski in Plock

LD290920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The Plock Voivodship ideological conference was devoted to the issue of using in a practical way the content of the national PZPR ideological and theoretical conference in propaganda and political work. Speaking of the need to rebuild ideological values which have become deformed in the past period, the conference participants stated that the ideological crisis is a result of a number of errors and distortions which now need to be speedily overcome and eliminated.

Taking the floor during the session, Marian Orzechowski stressed that the ideological crisis has been brought about by treating socialism in an ostentatious instrumental way. Linking theory to practice should be the essence of all actions undertaken in the sphere of ideology and propaganda. The Central Committee secretary said the nation believes in words and declarations if they are reflected in practical actions.

Kubiak Cited on Academia

LD282224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] The problems of science and higher education and issues concerning young peoples before the approaching ninth plenum of the Central Committee were discussed at today's meeting of activists of the academic milieu in Bialystok. Its participants took up the problems of smaller academic centers, the new (?principles) of the grants (?system) and party work and the role of the party in colleges. Hieronim Kubiak, who was taking part in the meeting, stressed that for the first time in many years it is not possible to say that the party leadership does not know what party organizations are thinking. The recommendations that are the bases of the party authorities' decisions emerge from that very knowledge.

When discussing academic staff cadre matters, Hieronim Kubiak said: The higher education establishment, like others, operates in the constitutional conditions of Poland's stability and we have the right to demand loyalty, expressed in observance of the law and in stopping young people from breaking it, from everyone.

Kubiak Meets Arts Figures

LD291420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Jozef Tejchma, minister of culture and art, today met with the Presidium of the Main Board of the Union of Polish Stage Artists [ZASP]; the chairman of the union, Andrzej Szczepkowski; and the chairman of the Artistic Council, Kazimierz Dejmek. The participants discussed the significance of the theater in the life of the nation and socialist society. There was an exchange of views on the current cultural situation in Poland and on the state of the theater in particular. The problems of the theater in the conditions of the crisis and economic reform and the participation of the ZASP in the discussion of proposed changes in theatrical life were also touched on.

Romanik at Youth Union Meeting

LD282306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] The participation of youth in the development of socialist Poland was the subject of a meeting between Jerzy Romanik and representatives of the local organizations of the ZMS in the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry held at the Manifest Lipcowy coal mine today.

KOWALCZYK OPENS DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLENUM DEBATES

LD302354 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 30 June -- The Central Committee of the Polish Democratic Party (SD) convened for a plenary meeting in Warsaw today to discuss Democratic Party work for the improvement of Poland's economic situation. The present reforms, said SD leader, Vice-Premier Edward Kowalczyk opening the debates, have not only economic but also a social sense and one should talk about implementing a socio-economic reform in Poland.

He added that the social aspects should be understood in a much broader sense than they are usually meant when being limited to social and organisational issues. The thing is to carry out particular changes in Poland's social life -- changes which would have success only if we can bring about the so much desired agreement and national accord.

The tasks we are facing, continued Edward Kowalczyk, require dynamic democratization. The platform of all the adopted and determined supreme values can and should be the meeting place of all the nation's social and political forces -- political parties and Catholic Church, trade unions, religious and social associations.

The plenary discussion was preceded by a report read out by SD CC Presidium member Ludwik Ochocki who characterized the key lines of SD activity in socio-economic policy. The speaker declared that in the cause of improvement on the country's economic situation, the Democratic Party would focus its attention on the issues which lie in the traditional sphere of its interest -- that is the functioning of artisan industries, services, influence on market supply as well as help in solving the nation's nutrition and housing needs.

We know, he stressed, that implementation of the tasks and goals requires law and order as well as social discipline. Therefore we work in the Civic Committees of National Rebirth (OKON). The duty of the Democratic Party is also to increase its effort to restore the function of science as well as the position and role of intelligentsia in society.

In the discussion that followed much space was devoted to cooperation between Polish manufacturers and Polish firms. The plenum adopted a resolution mapping out the lines of Democratic Party work in the present economic situation of the country. The document said that national economy requires systematic actions aimed at overcoming the crisis. Together with the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) and the United Peasant Party (UPP), the Democratic Party is responsible for the implementation and execution of the economic reform. The resolution stressed that extrication of the country from the crisis is impossible without active participation of the circles of intelligentsia, Polish science.

A major part of the resolution is devoted to developmental prospects of the artisan industries. The Democratic Party comes out in favor of legal acts regulating the activity of Polish and mixed firms in this country.

NATIONWIDE POLICE OPERATION UNCOVERS HOARDING

LD010406 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] On 16 and 17 June the Citizens' Militia carried out a successful nationwide operation codenamed "Rynek" [the market] aimed at the protection of the domestic market and interests of the consumers. The result is that over 600 preliminary proceedings were initiated. In the retail outlets that were checked, and in the houses of store assistants, goods were uncovered valued at over Z11 million. Property valued at nearly Z3 million was confiscated at the houses of persons who were involved in hoarding in order to pay off possible future fines, as well as the sum of over \$3,000.

GENERAL SIWICKI ADDRESSES 23 JUNE WRON MEETING

AU301326 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 24 Jun 82 pp 3, 4

["Abridged version" of speech by Lt Gen Florian Siwicki, Politburo candidate member, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and chief of staff of the Polish Armed Forces General Staff, at the 23 June meeting of the Military Council of National Salvation in Warsaw]

[Text] It is true that a new generation is growing up in Europe and, therefore, here on the Vistula, a generation which does not know the boom of cannons, which did not have to take cover from attacking aircraft and which did not experience the terrible and tragic wind of war. This is the undeniable result of the world order which has taken shape on our continent since World War II, the result of the unchanging peace policy of the community of socialist countries and the effect of the efforts of our defense alliance -- the Warsaw Pact. And I believe that if anyone today would want to take people's authority to account on the basis of its achievements -- and there is no shortage of people willing to do this at home and abroad -- they could not overlook the fact that Polish airspace has been inaccessible to aircraft with foreign insignia for almost 40 years, that Polish farmers can calmly gather the fruits of their labor and workers can stand in their workshops every day, and that at last there are no more widows and orphans in Polish families after the loss of husbands and sons in the war.

But peace -- the supreme value of every nation and person -- is not given to us for always. It is enough to say that between 1946 and 1976 alone there were several hundred armed conflicts in the world. It is significant that in 215 of these conflicts, in which over 10 million people lost their lives, the United States was directly or indirectly involved.

The events of today reveal yet again the crystal clear truth that it is quite simply necessary to fight constantly and unflinchingly for the preservation of peace. For there are still a lot of supporters of the standard-bearers of revanchism and the architects of military confrontation. It is with their inspiration that the material base for war is being ceaselessly built up and armaments are being escalated to an increasingly dangerous and high level. Many Western politicians dream of once again taking their place, alone, on the bridge of a capitalist ship which is called -- the world. The deeds of the present President of the United States are the clearest example of this.

I am deliberately speaking about deeds here, not words. For according to the words of Western heads of state and of Western propaganda, the socialist states bear responsibility for all the tensions in the international situation and also for the armsrace. They are allegedly the ones who cause local conflicts, and they -- by means of an imagined export of revolution -- exert influence on the way the battle for national liberation develops, they violate the basic rights of men and citizens and, in consequence, they push the world to the brink of war, bringing the extermination of mankind nearer.

Without going into details it is enough to say that all the new arms systems, from the atom bomb to the H-bomb, long-range bombers, medium-range and intercontinental missiles and nuclear submarines, were introduced by the United States first, and only later -- sometimes even several years later -- did the Soviet Union introduce them for equipping its Army. It is characteristic here that despite periodical progress in achieving political detente, a clear intensification of armaments has constantly been taking place in NATO countries.

Of course this has always been done under the pretext of an alleged superiority of the Warsaw Pact over NATO. At the same time, for example, such "small details" as military expenditure per head of population have been completely hushed up and still are. To satisfy one's own curiosity I can give the following figures which come from the Institute for Strategic Research in London: Where this expenditure amounted to \$131 per head of population in Poland in 1980, in the FRG it was \$410, in Great Britain \$437 and in the United States as much as \$644. Even in traditionally neutral countries like Sweden or Switzerland, this expenditure was two to three times as much as it was in Poland in that year. I believe these facts do not require further comment.

We can say with full responsibility that the dangers and threats which the murderous arms race brings with it are not caused by the socialist countries. Not only are the people in the socialist community becoming more and more aware of the truth of this, but also the people in West European countries, and even in the United States. This is clearly expressed in the mass antiarmaments and antiwar demonstrations. The fact that last year alone over 5 million people took part in 31 large peace rallies in Western Europe shows the extent of these peace efforts. The 350,000-strong antiwar demonstration which accompanied the Bonn meeting of NATO heads of state and governments expresses the same idea, as did the recent Monday peace rally in Paris.

The mass antiarmaments and antiwar movement is a people's self-defense reaction against the greatest threat to mankind, which is what nuclear war would no doubt be. Social democrats, communists, defenders of the environment and Christians -- people of all views, convictions and beliefs -- unite themselves in this protest. One aim shines among them -- the preservation of peace.

The truth that life in peace is every person's inalienable and prime right does not seem to be getting through to President Reagan's administration. In forcing the nuclear arms race the administration is at the same time stepping up psychological preparations for war. It has made the thesis about the Soviet Union's alleged threat and its military superiority into a key slogan behind its actions. A hysterical call to battle for the rights of man accompanies this.

The constant increase in armaments on the one hand and the systematic torpedoing of the peace and disarmament initiatives of the socialist countries on the other, reveals the true intentions of the United States and the other NATO states under its influence. Instead of constructive disarmament talks, they increase tension, provoke conflicts, tighten the armaments spiral, lead a policy of weakening and even breaking disarmament agreements and international pacts which have already been made. The Soviet Union's latest important initiative still remains unanswered -- in his UN speech, the U.S. President made no mention of the Soviet statement that the USSR will not be the first to use the nuclear bomb.

The unanimous support given by the American administration for Israel's aggression against Lebanon, however, shows how real its faith toward the slogan for battle for human rights and for citizens' liberties is. Making himself an advocate of this slogan and letting it be known on every occasion, the U.S. President has been reluctant up to now to notice the several hundred thousand victims among the defenseless population caused by this genocidal aggression of the Israelis. And yet, using the slogan of the fight for human rights, he did not hesitate to really declare open political and economic war on our nation. For this is the excuse not only behind the economic restrictions against Poland, but also behind the attempts to isolate our country internationally, the attacking of socialist principles in subversive radio programs, the training of a so-called political underground and the calling on Poles to demonstrate against the authorities and the socialist state and disturb the social peace and work efficiency we need so much.

Absorbed in our daily affairs and struggling with the difficult and often troublesome daily life, we do not always pay enough attention to the internal threat and the connection between the size of this threat and our security and situation in Poland.

Recent months prove, nevertheless, that the majority of our fellow citizens are more and more aware of the fact that freedom, sovereignty and a feeling of security are being achieved through their own intelligence and ability to build up the nation's strength and preserve the most favorable alliances. And if we are convinced today that we can lead Poland out of the crisis with our own strength, above all because we have secure frontiers, then we are a permanent part of the socialist community and we can and will emerge from the crisis also because the implementation of the national rebirth program formed at the ninth extraordinary party congress is gaining more and more social approval.

Faced with these facts it would be naive to think that it is the West, and especially the United States, that advocates and defends human rights in Poland. Their real aims are completely different. In meddling in our domestic affairs they want to set the Polish community against our party and socialist state, destroy our sociopolitical structure and wrench Poland away from the socialist community. This aim is rather clear, though it could not be properly discerned by most of our community to whom socialism has brought universal advancement and guaranteed social security and life under peace despite the mistakes that have been made in implementing the principles of this system. This majority in our community is also aware that nobody will present Poland with a chance to return to its rightful place in the world. We ourselves must create the right conditions for this with our own work, overcome the present difficulties and eliminate the divisions which are still occurring. We must be clearly aware that in today's politically and militarily divided world only strong countries arouse respect and recognition, countries that are able to overcome all their domestic troubles.

No one in his right mind can fail to reach the conclusion that both the systematic and ever-increasing development of NATO states' military potential and the political aggression being carried out against us by Western countries do not serve the cause of peace. On the contrary, they demolish its foundation and threaten Poland's security.

We are fully aware of this state of affairs. And that is why, despite the complicated domestic situation, we do not neglect for one single moment activities aimed at easing the tension in the international situation, rebuilding trust between all countries and bringing about a return to peaceful coexistence. We are convinced that activity aimed at normalizing the situation in Poland also serves the above cause. It is with this in mind that the soldiers of the Polish People's Army, supported by the fraternal armies of the socialist countries and carrying out their basic duty effectively, which is guaranteeing the security of the socialist fatherland, have taken an additional responsibility upon themselves: to prevent fratricidal civil war and defend the socialist state against counterrevolutionary forces. And they will remain faithful to this cause.

POZNAN COMMITTEE ASSESSES JUNE 1956 COMMEMORATION

LD301648 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Today the Interfactory Social Committee for Commemorating June 1956 gathered for the last time to sum up its work and to appraise the course of ceremonies connected with the 26th anniversary of the June events and an information-popularization campaign on the subject of this anniversary.

In the discussion it was determined that the mass media presented in their publications the background, character and course of the June events, broadly and objectively. Positive appraisal was given to the honest, broad lectures on the subject of the essence and character of these events, which were initiated by factory party organizations for all workers in enterprises. It was stressed that all-round information on the principles, aims and strivings of the committee has brought its intentions closer to the broad masses which were met with understanding by the majority of the people of Poznan and Poznan Voivodship.

Nevertheless, it was determined, the road to rapprochement is difficult in view of the obstinate and irreconcilable stance of some people who tried to use even this anniversary to erect barriers, create friction and stir up feelings.

The ceremonies devoted to the 26th anniversary of the June events (?despite) conditions which were not easy, were balanced and favorable for reconciliation, in the assessment of the committee. The Interfactory Social Committee for Celebrating June 1956 expresses cordial thanks to the inhabitants of our city for their participation in the ceremony of laying wreaths and flowers at the monument to the Poznan June 1956 on 27 June.

(?We express) a deep conviction that the joint, dignified commemoration of this anniversary is an important contribution to the cause of renewal of our social and moral life.

[Signed] The Interfactory Social Committee for Commemorating June 1956

MINISTRY VIEWS GRADUATES' EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS

LD301048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] A 2-day conference on the most significant problems of the labor market at the present time and in the near future has ended in the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs. Prospects for the employment of this year's graduates of all types of schools, a particularly complicated issue in the conditions of the crisis and the starting of the economic reform, were discussed.

Programs for employment of graduates of higher schools and of schools above primary level were presented at the conference. Assurances were given at the conference that the graduates of all types of schools can rest assured that on their return from holidays work will be awaiting them, although it might not necessarily be the type of work they expect or for which they are professionally prepared.

MINISTRY PERMITS RESUMPTION OF ACTOR'S UNION

LD251840 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] On the proposal of the minister of culture and arts, the mayor of the metropolitan city of Warsaw has repealed the suspension of activity in relation to the Union of Polish Stage Artists as from 25 June. During past weeks, meetings have been taking place between the leadership of the Ministry of Culture and Arts and representatives of the suspended ZASP [Union of Polish Stage Artists] on the matter of renewing its activity. Also, Polish stage actresses who met with the Military Council of National Salvation 2 days ago, presented views and proposals on the question of reactivating the work of ZASP.

FOOD SHORTAGES MAY OCCUR IN THIRD QUARTER

LD300844 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Jun 1982

[Text] The following is information pertaining to food supplies in the third quarter: Deliveries of meat will be sufficient to guarantee full redemption of coupons, but shortages of some kinds of meat may appear. There will be less pork and there may be difficulties with supplies of cured meats, but there will be more beef and poultry.

There may be shortages of oil and margarine at the beginning of the quarter. We have mainly used imported ingredients at this time of year, but this year there are none. There will be more sweets.

There will be fewer products from barley and oats at the beginning of the quarter, because the reserves of grain have been exhausted and new supplies will not, of course, be available until after the harvest.

There will be enough alcoholic beverages and cigarettes for which to redeem all coupons. At any rate, some cigarettes are already on open sale.

In general, supplies will remain within norms throughout the quarter.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION SHOWS 'ENCOURAGING SIGNS'

LD302128 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 June -- The first six months of 1982 in metallurgy and engineering industry passed according to expectations and forecasts, it was stated at the news conference held here today at the respective ministry.

Encouraging signs include the upward trends in non-ferrous mining and metallurgy, chiefly of copper, zinc and lead. Production in these branches grew by the month and the end of the year will see it approaching the highest pre-crisis level, provided the present trend continues.

The processing and manufacturing industries based on domestic materials are also doing ever better. Stabilization begins to set in the other branches of manufacturing.

One important negative trend has been the outflow of highly skilled and experienced manpower from a number of industries, notably aircraft, tractor, shipbuilding and metallurgy.

Newsmen were told that one of the big priorities of the coming months will be the development of cooperation with the USSR. The Soviet partners will supply Poland with many raw and intermediate materials so far imported from capitalist countries. They will be paid with Polish exports. Such cooperation is going to be expanded particularly in the motor, shipbuilding and electrotechnical industries.

Although the fall in production of metallurgy and engineering industry of a year ago persists, it is declining. Provided the measures now envisaged succeed, it should be stopped altogether at end year, the newsmen were told.

MINING INDUSTRY REPORTS INCREASED COAL EXTRACTION

LD301820 Warsaw PAP in English 1701 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 30 June -- 94.7 million tons of hard coal were extracted by Polish coal miners in the first six months of 1982, the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry reported. This is by 13.4 million tons more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Work in the coal mines proceeded in a highly rhythmical pace, and the actual extraction exceeded that envisaged by the economic plan.

Good results in the coal mining have created the possibilities to halt production decline in the entire economy. They have also made it possible to step up deliveries of coal for exports, agriculture, and replenish stocks in industry.

The mining and power generating machines industry recorded better production figures for the last six months than for the corresponding period of 1981, the mining ministry report said. This was despite acute shortages in materials supplies and imports of components.

The good pace of work in coal mining and power generating industry during the first six months of 1982 was due chiefly to better work discipline and smaller number of breakdowns of equipment.

BRIEFS

NEW ATOMIC AGENCY HEAD -- Warsaw 30 June -- The prime minister appointed Dr Mieczyslaw Sowinski chairman of the State Atomics Agency. Dr Sowinski, 52, is a physicist by training and was deputy president of the Office for Atomic Energy in 1973-76. In 1977-1982 he served as deputy director of United Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna near Moscow. He was awarded a state scientific prize. PUWP member. [as received] [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 30 Jun 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU, NIXON CONCLUDE TALKS 30 JUNE

AU301947 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today had a last round of talks with former U.S. President Richard Nixon. On this occasion, Richard Nixon warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the hospitality extended to him during his stay in our country and for the opportunity to meet again with the Romanian head of state and to have a broad and useful exchange of views on Romanian-U.S. relations and the international political situation. The Romanian head of state in turn expressed satisfaction at the latest visit to our countries by former U.S. President Richard Nixon and at the talks on a large number of issues concerning bilateral ties and the world political situation.

The sides assessed that the current meeting and talks -- which were held in a frank and open atmosphere -- between President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and former U.S. President Richard Nixon make an important contribution to the ever upward course of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and peoples and serve the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

Richard Nixon, former U.S. president, today concluded his visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ANDREI CONFERS WITH BUSH IN THE WHITE HOUSE

AU261334 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei was received at the White House by U.S. Vice President George Bush. During their talks, the sides expressed satisfaction with the ascending evolution of the cooperation between Romania and the United States, and expressed their mutual desire to further expand the Romanian-U.S. relations. The sides also exchanged views on various current international issues, particularly concerning the situation in Lebanon, and expressed a desire to develop the two countries' cooperation in the sphere of international relations, in the interests of resolving mankind's great problems and of the cause of peace, detente and cooperation among all nations.

CONSTANTIN RECEIVED BY U.S. VICE PRESIDENT

AU291947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Washington (AGERPRES) 29/6/1982 -- On June 28, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, was received by George Bush, vice president of the United States of America. On the occasion, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, was conveyed a message of friendship from Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Vice President George Bush thanked for the message and on behalf of the President of the United States of America conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes of good health and new successes in the activity he carries on for Romania's development and for the promotion of international understanding and collaboration.

During the talk, attended by Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce, and Mircea Malita, Romania's ambassador in Washington, economic questions of mutual interest were examined, the common wish of the two governments being reasserted to further develop the commercial relations and cooperation between the two countries.

On June 28, the proceedings started in Washington of the eighth joint Romania-U.S. Economic Commission. The Romanian delegation is headed by Nicolae Constantin, and the U.S. delegation by Malcolm Baldrige. The commission examines the current stage and the possibilities of further intensifying trade and cooperation between the two countries. The proceedings, which unfold in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, are also attended by Mircea Malita, Romania's ambassador in Washington, and by David Funderburk, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU AWARDED INDIAN PEACE PRIZE

AU301609 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Summary] At a ceremony today at the Neptun resort, "President Nicolae Ceausescu was awarded the high distinction of 'Man of the Year' for 1981 by a jury of the Indian National Integration Assembly, an international organization for world peace." This distinction was conferred on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for "services rendered to mankind and international peace." The ceremony was attended by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, Ion Stoian and Vasile Pungan, as well as by members of the delegation of the Indian National Integration Assembly who arrived in Romania for this occasion. At the end of the ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the members of the Indian delegation.

President Speaks at Ceremony

AU302034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 30 Jun 82

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech at the 'Man of 1981' Distinction Awarding Ceremony" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, (AGERPRES) 30/6/1982 — Thanking the Indian delegation, the National Integration Assembly of India (NIA) for the distinction awarded to him in an appreciation of his activity, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

I consider it particularly as an appreciation of the Romanian people's struggle for peace, for disarmament, for a world in which each people may develop freely, without fear of aggression. I consider it also a sign of appreciation of the fine relations between Romania and India, of our peoples' collaboration both for the two countries' socioeconomic development and for the cause of peace in the world.

Indeed, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Romania, the talks we conducted, the documents signed opened up further possibilities to the collaboration between our peoples, being also a strong display of the joint determination to do every thing possible to contribute to the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, to establish a lasting peace in the world.

1981 can be said to have registered broad demonstrations of peoples everywhere against war, for the cessation of the arms race and for peace. The demonstrations staged in Europe and on other continents, India included, are well known. The Romanian people's peace demonstrations fall within the same context. They continued this spring and led to the signing of the appeal for peace by 18 million citizens in socialist Romania who expressed the Romanian people's unanimous will to do its utmost, alongside the other peace-loving peoples throughout the world, for safeguarding the future of each nation, of the generations to come, the people's ultimate right to existence, freedom, independence and peace.

We can say that these broad demonstrations of the peoples everywhere yielded particularly positive results. They materialized in the stands taken at the United Nations special session on disarmament where, in one form or another, the representatives of all states declared ready to do everything possible for halting the arms race and for disarmament. This is an important thing; certainly, we must work for a passage from statements to facts. Even the statements the representatives of all states made at this great forum of nations in favour of disarmament prove that the peoples play and will play an ever more important role in achieving a passage to real disarmament, to peace.

I also believe that the initiation of negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe as well as the recent strategic arms negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States are a natural outcome of the peoples' struggle. I would also mention the decision of the Iraqi Government to stop military actions and withdraw all troops from the Iranian territory. We assess it as an important decision for the conclusion of the military conflict and a passage to solving the problems through negotiations.

These distinctions come at a time when, unfortunately, the situation in the Middle East is highly complicated. The Israeli Armed Forces continue their military actions in Lebanon against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples; they have reached the gates of Beirut and an attack of inestimable consequences may burst out any time. That is why I wish to express, on this occasion too, Romania's disapproval of such military actions which she blames [as received], and I wish to once again declare, in all firmness, for the cessation of those military actions, of all military actions against Beirut, for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon. It is necessary that Lebanon's complete independence and territorial integrity be ensured, that the Lebanese people be allowed to concentrate its forces on its socioeconomic development, to live in freedom and peace. It should be well understood that the questions in the Middle East cannot be solved by military actions. Israel might score another military victory, but this will only raise further obstacles to peace. Peace in the Middle East can be ensured only through the resolution of the Palestinian people's question, through the setting up of an independent Palestinian state. The Palestinian people should be guaranteed free and independent existence, just as Israel should be guaranteed integrity and independence. Only in like circumstances can a lasting and just peace be achieved and conditions provided for collaboration among Middle East states, which will serve the interests of each people, the cause of general peace.

There are also other conflicts in the world. We consider that everything possible should be done to halt military conflicts and settle issues by negotiations.

We must intensify the struggle for peace and disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place. It is necessary that the great powers, those possessing the main nuclear armament in particular, should halt the production of armaments and pass to the reduction of the existing ones, reach a corresponding agreement on the elimination of nuclear weapons from the life of mankind. Naturally, general disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, as well as disarmament in the field of conventional weapons, should be achieved while account is taken of the need to set a balance, threatening the security of no one, to work steadily to attain an ever lower level of armaments under a appropriate international control and with the broad participation of all states, of public opinion -- vitally interested in the achievement of disarmament and peace.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: I assure you that the Romanian people and I myself will further do our utmost to contribute to the cause of detente and peace -- the building of a new international economic order included -- that we will work for the continuous strengthening of the relations between Romania and India. Our countries' peoples and governments can further make a substantial contribution to the cause of international collaboration and peace and I am convinced they will do so.

INDONESIAN, ROMANIAN OFFICIALS EXCHANGE VISITS

Petrescu in Jakarta

AU292002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta (AGERPRES) 29/6/1982 -- A Romanian governmental economic delegation led by Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, arrived in Jakarta at the invitation of the Indonesian Government.

The vice-president of the Republic of Indonesia, Adam Malik, received the Romanian deputy prime minister. Aspects were approached on the occasion of the Romanian-Indonesian cooperation on a bilateral and international plane. Vice-President Adam Malik expressed his feelings of esteem for and valuation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, and requested that warm greetings be conveyed to the Romanian head of state. The Romanian delegation started talks with an Indonesian governmental economic delegation led by Prof. Dr. Wijoyo Nitisastro, minister-coordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs, and chairman of the National Planning Board. During the talk, analysis was made of the current stage of bilateral economic relations, and possibilities were examined to intensify the economic cooperation and increase commercial exchanges on mutually advantageous terms.

The Romanian chief delegate had separate interviews with executives of ministries with whom he approached concrete questions of amplifying the economic cooperation between the two countries in various fields of activity of joint interest. He also had an interview with the minister-coordinator for political affairs and defence, minister ad-interim of foreign affairs. The interviews passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Mokhtar in Bucharest

AU301907 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, arrived this afternoon in Romania on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On his arrival at Otopeni Airport, the guest was met by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. Mohammad Isnaeni, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present. The Romanian and Indonesian foreign ministers began official talks today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ELENA CEAUSESCU RECEIVES HUNGARIAN SCIENTIST

AU302020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/6/1982 -- Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng., member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, received on Wednesday, June 30, Professor Szeker Gyula, president of the Technical Development Committee [of Hungary] now on a visit to Romania.

The guest conveyed warm greetings to Elena Ceausescu and to the Romanian party and state leadership from the Hungarian party and state leadership.

Elena Ceausescu requested that cordial greetings be conveyed to the Hungarian party and state leadership on behalf of the Romanian party and state leadership and on her own.

During the interview which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the scientific research work in Romania and Hungary, on the current and further concerns in the field of scientific and technological research in the two countries. Stress was laid with satisfaction on the upward course of the productive collaboration established between Romanian and Hungarian scientists, which is part of the many-sided cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Emphasis was also placed on the valuable achievements of that collaboration in various fields of activity, and it was assessed that the results scored and the experience acquired provided further possibilities for a broad cooperation apt to contribute to the economic development of the two countries.

The wish was expressed to diversify bilateral collaboration in chemistry, physics, nuclear energy, machine building, metallurgy, agriculture and in other important sectors of the two countries' economy, to expand the contacts between Romanian and Hungarian scientists, as well as the conviction that all that contributed to the productive development of the relations of friendship established between the two countries and peoples, served the noble cause of progress, freedom, independence and peace in the world.

PREMIER RECEIVES ZIMBABWE, SFRY AMBASSADORS

AU301038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/6/1982 -- Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, received successively on June 30 on formal presentation calls the ambassadors of the Zimbabwe Republic -- John George Manyowe, and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia -- Milos Melovski. The talks conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

LCY CONGRESS SPEECHES, COMMISSION RESOLUTIONS

Ribicic Closing Session Speech

AU291650 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Speech by Mitja Ribicic at the closing plenary session of the 12th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 29 June -- live]

[Text] Comrades, I note that the 12th LCY Congress has verified the election of members of the Central Committee, the Commission for Statutory Questions and the Control Commission of the LCY, and I am informing delegates and guests that thereby the agenda of the 12th LCY Congress has been completed.

Comrades, we opened our congress with words devoted to Tito's and Kardelj's contribution to our revolutionary movement, socialist revolution, and struggle for freedom, human happiness, for socialism and self-management. Now at the conclusion of the 12th congress, we even more directly feel that Tito is not with us. At all seven party congresses held after the victory of our peoples, Tito always submitted the reports and delivered the closing speeches. These speeches of his are a special document of our contemporary history. Following the work of the congresses and the discussions by their delegates, Tito always succinctly and clearly appraised the spirit of each of the congresses and the relationship of the forces within the LCY and society, and he pointed out the main tasks of our future activities. No one among us can, nor does anyone among us intend, to replace this creative role of Tito, but today, at the conclusion of the highest meeting of our communists of our country, we all together feel not only the general climate and feelings of delegates and guests, but also the relationship of forces within the League of Communists and the directions of our activity which are in accord with the contemporary period and the political situation in our country and the world.

Tito's thinking and Kardelj's directions of development of the political system of socialist self-management were more than merely present in the work of this congress, in each of its commissions and in all speeches by the several hundred delegates who spoke during the congress.

In the past 4 years the situation has changed in many respects in our country and even more in the world. But today Tito's visionary ability makes current his report and especially his closing speech at the 11th LCY Congress, which represents a signpost for our work also after this, our 12th, LCY Congress. At that time, Tito said that the 11th congress would be enormously important because it had once again fully confirmed our unity of views on the key problems of the further development of our country and the LCY. We can say the same thing as regards our 12th congress also. [applause]

At that time, Tito warned that we could have achieved even more if we recognized in time various subjective shortcomings, which were not few. We can state that also as regards the past mandate period, but the delegates very critically and specifically called attention to many shortcomings which accumulated in the recent period, especially in the republican and provincial leaderships, but also in the LCY leadership. Just as Tito's did in his message at the 11th congress, this congress also has expressed a resolute demand that stricter responsibility be enforced as regards all problems at all levels. This heightens the value of the responsibility of every individual or organ, and especially the responsibility of the republics and provinces, for our total political fulfillment of the tasks concerning the development of the entire Yugoslav socialist self-managing community. [applause]

At the 11th congress Tito said that our peoples and nationalities have become deeply aware of the fact that they can express and fulfill their rights and interests to the fullest extent only within a socialist self-managing and independent federal Yugoslavia.

It was in the spirit of this statement by Tito that the delegates in all congress commissions demanded a resolute and united offensive by the organized socialist forces against attacks by nationalist ideology and unitarianist errors. Many of the things that have happened in Kosovo are also present, in various forms and to a greater or lesser extent, in other parts of the country. But, as the delegates of our congress have concluded, one thing is certain, and that is that the insensitivity of communists and a weakening of the battlefront of socialist forces against all forms of nationalism create the conditions for its escalation in various communities. The 12th congress must mark a turning point in the struggle of the League of Communists against all forms of nationalism. [applause]

As Tito used to point out, under the present conditions, a cabinet-type leadership in the League of Communists is untenable. It is necessary to go among the masses, among our working people, who see the League of Communists as their organization capable of solving even the most difficult problems. The communists must be active in the million-fold Socialist Alliance, in other sociopolitical organizations and in the delegate system. These words by Tito also represent the demand of our 12th congress. [applause]

In his closing speech at the 11th congress Tito said: "The economy is one of the key fields, and I want to strongly impress that on all of you. We must organize ourselves more effectively as regards our actions in foreign markets. The struggle for economic stabilization can only be won by making the necessary changes in the structure of the economy and in the conditions for economic operations, by improving the labor productivity and by coordinating spending with possibilities. We have talked about this already for years now, but, comrades, I openly say to you that this is one of the weakest points in our economic operations."

Tito demanded that we further strengthen self-management in all fields and consistently implement the political system of socialist self-managing democracy. All institutions of the system must fulfill their duties and act in accordance with their authority. We must persist along this course and resolutely prevent all attempts of the statist, technobureaucratic and nationalist forces to usurp the power of the workers class. We must not allow any undermining of what was won with blood in the war and the revolution, and what is being achieved with heavy work today. This is the way to oppose careerism and the bureaucratic-leaderist ambitions of individuals who, instead of acting within the appropriate institutions of the system, bypass them and strive to impose their own views.

Comrade delegates, I think that these warnings by Tito have also been present in all our discussions and feelings. This congress also has resolutely expressed the will and demand for further developing socialist self-management and implementing the stabilization policy which must represent the main front of our future actions and the basic platform of our ideological-political differentiation. The view has also been clearly expressed that we must be united and consistent in implementing and ensuring an effective functioning of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy. This demands constant and united activity by the League of Communists, the cultivation and promotion of collective work and responsibility, a further democratization of our entire system, and a stricter responsibility as regards all problems at all levels.

In this respect we have a great amount of experience and clear signposts in the program of the League of Communists, the new Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, and the resolution of our present congress and previous congresses. All this imposes upon us the obligation of responsible work and comprehensive creative activity because the people justly complain and protest against deviations from the adopted policy and they demand that our words and deeds coincide.

In this serious time of great trials, the communists must also further continue to act through their own example and be in the front ranks of the struggle because in this way alone the working people will value and respect them.

If we work in this way, we will be ideologically-politically more united and strong as a party, clearer as a society and freer and happier as men, and thereby the scope for hostile activities will be narrowed. We will advance with greater certainty and more boldly toward creating the society of free associated labor. The League of Communists cannot wage this struggle either alone or on behalf of the workers class; this struggle can be waged by the workers class itself linked with workers and the masses of the people. The workers class must fully be the master of the conditions and results of its work and must influence all decisions and social affairs. It must insure that the producers be linked together even more within the unified market and within the unified economic and production relations and continue to represent the link which firmly unites our multinational community.

At the 11th congress Tito emphasized that Yugoslavia would continue to follow a nonaligned policy because our long term interests are part of that policy and because in this manner we, the Yugoslav communists, make a specific contribution to fulfilling the great humanist ideals, the prosperity of mankind and human happiness. In the present very tense international situation, Tito's nonaligned policy becomes the only possible and bright alternative to wars and destruction. In this respect the 12th congress creates the conditions for socialist Yugoslavia to be, also in the future, in the front ranks of the struggle for peace and new relations in the world and to actively contribute to the great world movement of nonaligned countries and to asserting of the role of the United Nations. [applause]

We can claim with certainty that our 12th congress is a congress of unity of the League of Communists and of the broadest socialist and democratic forces united within the Socialist Alliance and other democratic forms of association, a congress of confidence in the workers class, a congress of the offensive of communists for political and economic stabilization, and a congress of continuity of the socialist revolution and of discontinuity of inconsistencies, wavering and pragmatism. We can claim that this has been a democratic gathering of the workers' vanguard of our country and has made a Marxist contribution to seeking the best ways under the changed internal and international conditions. [applause]

Comrades, the great reputation and confidence enjoyed by the League of Communists among our workers class and all working people of our country as a result of the victories and successes in our development so far represent an enormous moral force. But this reputation and this confidence is not a rent on which we could live today or, even less, tomorrow.

Life goes on continuously. There is no end to progress, and the objective conditions in society are changing daily. Only a party which is capable of transforming these new objective possibilities as soon as possible into new subjective steps of further social progress -- by seeking ever new, better and freer solutions -- can expect to really be the leading ideological and political force of society.

It is in the spirit of this statement, made by Kardelj, that we must prepare ourselves and our organization for further creatively building the path traced by Tito. We are concluding the 12th congress firmly convinced that our League of Communists is capable of finding and implementing such solutions. [applause] We have become convinced once again at our congress that the League of Communists and our society already have at their disposal a large number of Marxist cadres, and an increasingly large number of young and creative people who are devoted to the ideas of socialism. Today we must engage all our creative, ideological, scientific and moral potentials in a united action of all socialist and democratic forces of our country for the economic and cultural progress of Tito's Yugoslavia. [applause]

Comrades, allow me, on behalf of the newly elected members of the LCY organs, to thank you for the confidence given to us. We will spare no efforts to fulfill all the great and difficult tasks facing us. In the same way I also want to thank the former members of the LCY's Central Committee, the Commission for Statutory Questions, and the Control Commission for their work and efforts during the past period. I avail myself of this opportunity to thank the representatives of parties and movements who have attended also this, our congress, in such imposing numbers. [applause] They well know our struggle and efforts for relations based on equality, a nonaligned policy in international relations and for peace and socialism in the world. I hope that, at our congress, they have been able, at least to some extent, to become acquainted also with the LCY's efforts and struggle for the development of socialist self-management, for stabilization and to address other problems which burden our country. Their expressed interest in self-management proves the international dimension of our political system and thereby increases our responsibility for developing our self-managing democracy.

Comrades, at the conclusion of our 4-day work, on behalf of the congress I thank all organs and organizations of the host city, Belgrade, and the citizens of the hero city who have ensured all the necessary conditions for work and have cordially and hospitably welcomed all delegates and guests. [applause] On behalf of the working Presidium and all participants of the congress, I want to point out that the efforts of the comrades engaged in the organizational and other preparations for the 12th congress have also contributed to its successful work. In the past 4 days, they have intensively and wholeheartedly helped in fulfilling in time and satisfactorily the organizational-technical and other tasks necessary for work. I express our gratitude to the working collective of the Sava Center where we have spent the past 4 days. [applause]

Our congress has been followed by a large number of journalists, photographers and film reporters both from our country and from abroad. I thank the representatives of foreign information media who have extensively informed the world public on the work of the congress. The representatives of our country's public information media have also made great efforts to inform our public on the work of the congress as fully and comprehensively as possible. On behalf of the congress, I thank the representatives of our press, radio, and television. [applause]

Comrades, before concluding the work of the 12th congress, I inform members of the LCY organs that, in 20 minutes, the first session of the Central Committee will be held in this hall; the first session of the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions in hall No 2, wing A, and the first session of the LCY Control Commission in hall No 3, wing A. Until the election of their presidents, the sessions of the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions and the LCY Control Commission will be presided over by their respective first members by alphabetical order.

In conclusion I want to thank you, all delegates and guests, for your fruitful contribution to our joint work, and now let us move to action and implement the congress conclusions. I announce that the 12th LCY Congress has concluded its work. [applause]

Stabilization Resolution

LD291328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 12th LCY Congress today adopted a resolution on the tasks of the LCY in implementing the policy of economic stabilization. The introduction states that the accumulated problems can be effectively resolved by continual and decisive action on the part of the working class and working people, the League of Communists and all socialist subjective forces. The tasks connected with this are then laid out in eight points, along with support for the course toward positive changes contained in the starting foundations on stabilization.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

1. The 12th LCY Congress emphasizes that the goals and tasks of the economic stabilization policy can be achieved only by direct action on the part of the working class, of every worker in associated labor, every self-managing organization and community, the whole of society and all organized socialist forces, with the League of Communists in the front ranks.

Implementation of the economic stabilization policy is inseparably linked with the development of socialist self-managing socio-economic relations. The advantages of socialist self-management, the readiness and ability of the working class and working people and of all nations and nationalities, the level of development of productive forces achieved and the possibility of making greater use of them represent the chief factors in overcoming the difficulties in which we find ourselves. In order to successfully accomplish this major economic and social undertaking we must mobilize all material and human potentials.

The basic course toward positive changes is contained in the "Starting Foundations of a Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization."

2. The congress points out that the chief and permanent direction of the struggle for economic stabilization is the strengthening of the real economic and social might and responsibility of the worker in associated labor. Through economic policy measures and other social decisions which will be based upon the consistent realization of socialist self-management, organized socialist forces must struggle to achieve important changes in the acquisition, distribution and allocation of the social product, in order for associated labor to have genuine control over total income and over all relations in social and, particularly, in augmented reproduction. With this aim a most determined stimulus must be given to self-managing associations of labor and means on the bases of joint income, joint receipts and free labor exchange, self-managing planning and effective operation of the unified Yugoslav market.

All economic and development policy measures, plans of organizations of associated labor and social plans as well as the mechanisms of the economic system must be subordinated to the implementation of these tasks. With this aim in view it is essential to ensure the strengthening of the material basis of associated labor, respect for economic laws of goods production in conditions of social self-management and on these bases greater motivation and responsibility on the part of workers for successful and rational utilization of social resources, increase in labor productivity, and effective conduct of business activity using social funds and greater income.

More determined efforts must be made to create conditions for income to become the basic motive of economic activity and for income to be acquired in the market on the basis of results of labor and economic activity depending on economic criteria and the operation of objective economic laws. This is the prerequisite for the socio-economic position and responsibility of workers in associated labor to be consolidated and, on this basis, for the process of more intensive economic activity to be accelerated, for autarchy to be overcome more rapidly and for our economy to be incorporated on an equal basis in the international division of labor.

This demands in particular a review of the methods and contents of work of all organs of self-management organizations and communities, delegate assemblies, all social and state organs and institutions; ideological unity and unity of action as well as full involvement of the league of communists; and also responsibility for labor and the results of labor and social activity on the part of organizations of associated labor, every individual and every organ.

3. The increase of exports, particularly to the convertible currency market, and wider incorporation in the international division of labor is one of the basic strategic issues of our further socio-economic development. In order to increase our share in the international division of labor and to achieve an aggressive export policy it is essential to introduce criteria for higher labor productivity and efficiency of economic activity to measure our results and assess the suitability of projects and plans for future development. Through attaining the level of labor productivity found in the developed countries, which is an economic necessity, and through further development of socialist self-management our system will manifest all its advantages.

Convertibility of the dinar should result from the successful transformation of the economy and from making the economy better able, through increasing labor productivity, to participate on an equitable basis in the world economic trends, keep in step with scientific and technological progress in the world and open up new scope for economic cooperation with other countries on permanent and stable bases.

The fulfillment of this major social and economic task demands maximum mobility and linkage on the part of all economic and other social subjects in the unified Yugoslav market, an increase in export manufactures which will be competitive in the world market, greater division of labor, specialization and cooperation as well as greater application of knowledge and creativity. On these bases it is necessary to draw up programs as rapidly as possible and undertake the appropriate measures for broader and more aggressive involvement in the international division of labor. Programs for production, investments and development must be subordinated to increasing exports.

The present situation in regard to the currency and payments balance demands that in organizations of associated labor, with the full support and actions of socio-political communities, all disposable forces should immediately devote efforts to increase export of goods and services in order to create conditions for more normal development and further growth of production and for regular repayment of foreign debts.

4. Decisive changes in the present structure of our economy are one of the important conditions for it to occupy a more equitable position on the world market.

While continuing the policy of industrialization, with a more rapid increase of productions of energy and of those raw materials whose production is economically rational, it is essential to give priority importance to capacities which facilitate the most favorable possible participation in the international division of labor, along with coordinated development of raw material, processing and other capacities. The natural and other potentials at our country's disposal must be utilized to the maximum here.

Efforts must be exerted to achieve more rapid development of food production as a vital factor of economic stabilization and development of society as a whole. This should secure not only the satisfaction of domestic demands but also production for export.

5. Productive employment, above all of young cadres, a halt to the increase of and a gradual reduction of the number of genuinely unemployed people, and in particular the employment of qualified workers, are some of the conditions for the successful realization of the tasks of economic stabilization. With this aim it is essential to establish specific programs of measures and actions in basic organizations of associated labor and municipalities. The opportunities for this lie in fuller utilization of all capacities at our disposal, in harmonizing education with the needs of associated labor, in modern organization of labor, work in several shifts, and in shortening the working time of workers working in difficult conditions as well as in adequate remuneration for productive labor. We must develop activities which facilitate economically and rationally higher employment, primarily in domestic sources of raw materials and reproduction materials.

Stimulus must be given to the development, too, of smaller capacities on the basis of division of labor in the economy and particularly in agriculture and in service industries. Tendencies and ideas that productive crafts, service industries and other activities based on personal labor and funds for work on one's own property are sources for getting rich, must be suppressed. Productive crafts and other similar activities make it possible to increase the number of jobs and the overall national income.

6. The congress demands that the broadest possible social action should be launched at once to bring all forms of consumption within the bounds of real income and the balance of payment capabilities of the country. The insufficient domestic accumulation, excessive indebtedness, limited capacities and the need to reduce the extent of indebtedness abroad demand that the amount of investment be restricted, its structure be changed more rapidly and investments be made considerably more effective in accordance with the economic stabilization policy. The part played by joint and general consumption in the social product must be reduced. All this means a change in the way that funds are used, rational spending of every dinar, a general campaign for social economy and an increase in public responsibility for the use of social funds.

The LCY must refuse to tolerate, as must all other social sectors, losses, squandering and irrational expenditure of social funds, shifting the burden of poor labor and development results onto others through redistribution, nor must they tolerate privileges, idleness, irrational expansion of institutions or expansion which is economically and socially unjustified, growth of administration and unproductive expenditures as a whole.

7. The 12th LCY Congress draws particular attention to the difficulty of the tasks and obligations envisaged by the anti-inflation program to 1985 in order to regulate the market and to bring inflation and price rises within economically and socially acceptable limits. During this period, alongside a considerably reduced rate of increase in the social product in comparison to the rate up to now, it is necessary to overcome the consequences of the country's excessive indebtedness, bring about a radical change in the quality of economic activity, eliminate the deficit from the balance of payments and achieve specific results in employment. This period will demand great efforts and sacrifices, consistency and persistence in fulfilling the stabilization tasks, reliance upon our own forces and the mobilization of all working people and factors in society.

The depth and far-reaching nature of the changes will affect the position of every individual and organization of associated labor, the position and work of all self-management and socioeconomic communities, and of all state and social institutions. A most careful review must, therefore, be made and all possible social consequences of these changes predicted, and timely measures must be taken to prevent or diminish negative consequences in order to spread the burden of stabilization in a balanced way. This demands above all better work, greater solidarity and togetherness in production and mobilization of all social factors in connection with this.

Fuller expression must be given to the change in the way in which all social activities are conducted and in the way state and other organs and organizations operate, which must be in line with achieving the goals and tasks of economic stabilization policy. More profound changes are needed in the organization and operation of social affairs and state organs, and they must be more fully linked and coordinated with the developmental requirements and possibilities of associated labor. A review must be made of the way in which social funds are used, further expansion of rights must be prevented and an assessment must be made of the need for the existence of certain institutions and for the number of people employed in them.

8. Unity of action and ideology within the League of Communists is essential for the achievement of this great social undertaking. In this connection it is essential that immediately after the congress specific and well-programmed actions should follow which will penetrate every labor and social environment and make it possible for every working man to understand the goals and measures of economic stabilization, the efforts which await him in the struggle for these goals and his interests and prospects.

The congress charges the members, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists to commit themselves in the areas in which they live and work, with the greatest possible determination and responsibility and in the most direct and specific way to fulfill the tasks of economic stabilization and with this aim to involve all creative forces, scientific and professional potential, working people and citizens. This will facilitate further progress in the development of socialist self-management and further economic and social progress in order to overcome the present very serious and complex economic situation.

In making a creative contribution to the further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations by personal example and persistent struggle, communists must create the broadest possible mobility throughout society in order for the tasks of the long-term policy of economic stabilization to be fulfilled as rapidly and effectively as possible in every area.

Socioeconomic Commission Text

LD292026 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0732 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Report of the Commission for the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations, Economic Social Development and Economic Stabilization read by Dusan Alimpic, member of the LCY Presidium, at the LCY congress plenary session in Belgrade -- live]

[Text] Comrades, 533 delegates registered to work in the commission while about 700 delegates and guests attended. At the five sessions held, 135 spoke in the debate, while 124 submitted their written contributions. A total of 151 amendments to the draft resolutions of the congress have been submitted to the commission. The commission did not put forward views on the amendments, but submitted them to the commission which is preparing the proposed resolutions of the 12th congress.

The participants in the debate backed the basic assessments, attitudes, orientations and the directions of the League of Communists activity proposed in congress documents. In the report of the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dusan Dragosavac, submitted at the plenary session, and Sergej Kraigher's introductory report, submitted to the commission's session and, furthermore, the report of the LCY Central Committee on the basic characteristics of the activity of the LCY between the 11th and 12th congresses, the report on the work of the Supervisory Commission between the 11th and 12th congresses, the report on the work of the Commission for Statutory Questions between the 11th and 12 congresses, as well as the draft resolutions "The Role and the Tasks of the LCY in the Struggle To Develop Socialist Self-Management and for the Material and Social Progress of the Country," "The LCY in the Struggle for Peace, Equitable International Cooperation and Socialism in the World," and "The Tasks of the LCY in Implementing the Policy of Economic Stabilization," as well as the proposed changes in and supplements to the LCY Statute.

The participants in the commission's work proposed concrete solutions to overcome [word indistinct] and long-term economic problems and contradictions which the economy and society face. The most difficult problems discussed refer to the [word indistinct] deficit in the balance of payments and indebtedness of the country abroad, stagnation in labor productivity, the high rate of inflation, structural disproportions and disruptions in the trends of social reproduction, exacerbation of the unemployment problem, in particular of the young cadres, and excessive growth in investment joint and general consumption.

The unanimous assessment of the participants in the discussion is that the implementation of the economic stabilization is the most important topical long-term sociopolitical task facing our working class, working people and citizens. The League of Communists plays a special role and has a special responsibility in this. It is the undivided view of those who participated in the work of the commission that this task can be successfully implemented only with the further development of self-management and the strengthening of the socioeconomic power of the working class. In this connection, it is energetically demanded that the widespread practice of statist and technocratic decisionmaking in the economy and society, in particular the alienation of the income from the worker, be prevented and thwarted, that the stagnation in the development of self-management in individual spheres of social reproduction be overcome more speedily, that phenomena of privatization in disposing and using social resources and income be prevented, and that timely information for the workers and working people be ensured.

The delegates severely criticized the practice of alienating income from workers in associated labor. It was stressed that subjects outside associated labor still have a decisive influence on the conditions of acquisition and disposal of income. In this context it is demanded and proposed that all the forms of alienation of the income of the basic organization of associated labor be reexamined and, on the basis of this, that the League of Communists initiate an organized action by the working class and working people aimed at consistently implementing the constitutional principles on the nonalienation of the income from associated workers.

What was pointed out in particular was the very slow progress in attending to forms of resistance to the process of pooling labor and resources. The acquisition of income on the basis of participation in the joint income and in the total joint receipts is still only practically symbolic. The situation in this sphere demonstrates a low reproduction link-up and self-management integration by organizations of associated labor, based on income.

The slow linking-up of organizations of associated labor outside the territories of a republic, province and municipality was stressed. This is conducive to aspirations for isolationism within one's own frameworks and interests at all levels of economic organizations from the basic organization of associated labor to the republics and autonomous provinces. To overcome these negative tendencies represents the condition also for the efficient functioning of the uniform Yugoslav market and more successful activity on foreign markets. It is with the self-managing pooling of labor and resources, along with other ties on the basis of income and along with a complete functioning of the uniform Yugoslav market, in the undivided view of the participants in the debate, that we shall strengthen further the social character of resources and income, raise more speedily the social and individual labor productivity, and affirm socialist self-managing togetherness.

It was pointed out in the debate that the further economic development of association and pooling of labor and resources must be based on the activity of the economic laws, the affirmation of economic responsibility, and the strengthening of interests for the results of work and economic activity. It was stressed that it is only with self-managing pooling of labor and resources that the practice, too, of self-managing social planning is being affirmed. Participants in the discussion demanded that the workers' control in basic organizations of associated labor of the economy be increased, particularly concerning the use of that part of the income which serves the needs of joint consumption. In this context it was stressed that it is necessary to overcome, through the free exchange of labor, the budgetary method of financing, and to ensure programs of development, of work and of business activity of social activities according to the needs of the economy and other users.

A number of the participants in the debate pointed out the complex nature of the problems in relations between the basic organizations inside work and composite organizations of associated labor, as well as between the basic organizations and work communities in the sphere of acquiring and distributing income.

The struggle to achieve economic stabilization demands that the members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists take every measure necessary to reduce all the forms of consumption to the framework of the income available. Special possibilities for realizing the stabilization concept lie in rationalizing the joint and general consumption [word indistinct] personal incomes to the benefit of productive and other creative work where for many years the trends have been contrary to established policy. Negative tendencies in the sphere of investments too were pointed out, such as inefficient investments exceeding the period set for construction, investments without security, and such. All this exerts an influence on reviving the problem of inflation.

It is demanded that these and all other causes of inflation in our economy be energetically eliminated. It is demanded that all the factors in society undertake and implement consistently all the measures and actions in order to combat inflation. Communists, too, oppose the widespread practice of covering up weaknesses in business activity with price increases.

Furthermore, the participants in the discussion demanded a speedy solution to the problem of production of energy, raw materials and reproduction materials, and on this basis, a reduction in the dependence on other countries. There was insistence on increasing food production through the development not only of the social but also of the individual sector of agriculture. It was pointed out that the speedier development of agriculture and the social transformation of the village represent an essential factor of economic stabilization and of social progress as a whole. The creation of conditions for better living and working conditions in the village should contribute toward preventing migration, particularly of the young, to towns and industrial centers. The discussion energetically demanded that considerably broader social backing be extended to the development of artisan crafts. Particular reference was made to the fact that ways out of the existing difficulties should be sought and found in more productive work, better economy and management of social resources, greater application of science, promotion of the self-managing organization of work, reduction in production costs, more rational use and saving of raw materials, reproduction materials and energy, and a more responsible attitude to work obligations and other things.

Unanimous support was given to the orientations of the stabilization policy, to the need for offensive export orientation, in particular to the convertible currency area as the primary factor in eliminating the balance of payments deficit and reducing indebtedness abroad. The basic condition to achieve this aim is to strengthen the competitive ability of our economy on foreign markets. Promotion of economic relations with other countries should rely more on more developed forms of cooperation by organizations of associated labor [words indistinct]. It was stressed that one of the most important conditions for productive work is to avoid levelling out and to apply consistently the principle of distribution according to the results of work not only in productive work, but also in all other affairs and tasks. A more significant redistribution of income to the benefit of production activity, and of personal incomes to the benefit of production and creative work was stressed as the main task of the League of Communists and one of the most important conditions for increasing production and income.

Employment, particularly of young and skilled cadres, which is one of the major economic and social problems of our economy and society, was given exceptional attention. It was stressed that great reserves for increasing employment can be found in the fuller use of existing capacities, in particular in the introduction of work in several shifts wherever possible. It was demanded that honorary and overtime work be reduced, that the working time of workers working on difficult jobs under difficult conditions be reduced, that there be a more organized approach to the retraining of the unemployed for the needs of professions and vocations of which there is a shortage, that [words indistinct] greater employment in artisan crafts, in individual sectors and in contractual organizations of associated labor, that the [words indistinct] be consistently implemented.

It was pointed out that a more long-term solution to the employment problem also calls for the education system to be organized in line with the real needs of the economy and society. The need was stressed for the [word indistinct] territorial distribution of productive forces with the aim of achieving the speedier development of economically insufficiently developed republics and the speediest development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. This is of lasting joint interest and in the interest of republics and provinces and of our community as a whole. The problems faced by the economy of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo were stressed in particular. The demand was made that in solving the question of the speedier development of economically insufficiently developed areas as well as of all the relations in social reproduction, budgetary logic and credit relations be resolved more decisively through a firm orientation toward the self-managing pooling of resources of the basic organizations of associated labor [word indistinct] of insufficiently developed areas. Strengthening reciprocity and responsibility for the use of resources and ensuring harmonious relations in social reproduction will guarantee better results.

There have been several discussions on very significant issues, such as the development of energy, raw materials, the agrocomplex, metallurgy, mining, textile industry, transport, tourism, housing, communal industry and so forth. Delegates spoke of the business activity of their organizations of associated labor, of the results which they have achieved and of the difficulties which they are encountering. Problems of composite organizations, branches and groupings were discussed in greater detail and proposals for their speedier development were made. Particular reference was made to the need for the speedier development of our own scientific research potentials and for greater reliance on domestic technology and, on this basis, a reduction in technological backwardness and dependence on other countries. There was insistence on the speedier development and [word indistinct] of innovative activity. The significance of engaging science as the productive force of society in resolving problems and implementing goals for the more successful development of our society was stressed.

Several delegates spoke about the topical questions of implementing social policy, old-age pensions and disability insurance, the protection of veterans and war invalids, [words indistinct] health, social and child protection. Most of the participants in the discussion stressed the need to strengthen continually the unity of the League of Communists and its action training for efficient activity in the socioeconomic delegate system from the grass roots to the top organs and organizations of the federation.

It was stressed that the League of Communists and other factors in society must reexamine their activity in a self-critical manner and make a change in their behavior and responsibility concerning the implementation of commitments. This refers in particular to the consistent implementation of the obligations taken on by social contracts and self-managing agreements. The responsibility of Communists for the consistent implementation of the basic attitudes and conclusions must be made much more incisive. Only through concrete and creative work and, above all, through personal example and dedication, can the Communists mobilize the working people in their environments, in the economy and in society to implement the complex tasks of economic stabilization, of the further development of self-management, and material and social progress.

In expressing unswerving faith in the readiness and strength of the working class and of the LCY, the participants in the discussion demanded that everyone, and in particular Communists in leading and other positions, involve themselves consistently and responsibly in the implementation of the attitudes and tasks of the 12th LCY Congress in the struggle to implement the long-term program of economic stabilization, to strengthen and develop socialist self-management and the unity of the working class of Yugoslavia and of our nations and nationalities. Thank you. [applause]

Political System Commission

LD292326 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0732 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Report by the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management Democracy read by Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene League of Communists Commission for Ideopolitical Questions of Education, Schooling, Culture, Science and Health, at the 12th LCY Congress plenary session in Belgrade -- live]

[Text] Comrades, in the work of the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management Democracy a total of 345 delegates delegates and guests submitted requests to speak. Of these, 85 took part in the debates at three sessions of the commission, while 29 delegates and guests submitted written reports.

Reports on the work of the organs of the LCY, drafts of the congress documents, Comrade Dragosavac's report and the introductory report by Comrade Pozderac constituted the basis for the work of the commission. The debate adopted reports and supported basic guidelines expressed in the resolutions and other congress documents. The delegates examined thoroughly and in a critical manner the results and experiences in developing the political system of socialist self-management. On the basis of concrete assessments of situations, relations and processes in different environments a number of amendments to the draft resolutions were proposed. The basic and most vital guideline in the debate was support for the decisive struggle to further strengthen associated labor on the socioeconomic bases laid down by the Constitution, and the Law on Associated Labor, as well as for constructing such a political system as will increasingly secure the creation of conditions in which the working man, as an associated worker and organized individual, carries out more efficiently and successfully his obligations, responsibilities and rights, decides on means, conditions and results of his labor, and occupies a decisive place in discharging power and self-management functions. A united stand and demand expressed by participants in the debate was that communists should direct their activity with even greater consistency toward strengthening the socioeconomic bases of the political system of socialist self-management. It has been written that economic and social problems can be successfully and lastingly solved only on the basis of socialist self-management for which in our society there is not and cannot be any alternative. Socialist self-management has proved its vitality and historical justification precisely in solving economic, social, political and other difficulties and contradictions in our development. Supporting the starting foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization, delegates agree that for the implementation of this program it is necessary for all factors of the political system of socialist self-management to create conditions in which self-management's association of means of social reproduction on the socioeconomic bases of joint income, joint receipts and free exchange of labor should be transformed into a prevalent social relation.

Self-management integration of associated labor is the only realistic basis and condition for such a collective transformation as will enable us to overcome exclusive [word indistinct] way of business operations, make possible more intensive business management, and more courageous, correct and lasting ventures in international division of labor. Participants in the debate stressed that all this demands that social attention and action be directed at securing conditions in which workers will realize their constitutional position faster and more fully, particularly in carrying out political work and being responsible for it. When there is unity with respect to these questions, it is easier to solve both material and development problems.

The debate cautioned particularly about the fact that basic problems of our society, including problems of contradictions in our socioeconomic development, particularly some of our ideological disagreements, and the lack of unity in our views, point to possible directions of realizing some vital guidelines of our system and social order.

This applies particularly to the role of economic policy as regards the choice of aims, directions, instruments, measures and methods set by it and for which [words indistinct] self-management production relations with rights, responsibilities and duties of workers in associated labor as the only legitimate bearer of all business management of social means [passage indistinct]. All this has an influence on various forms of conduct leading to [word indistinct] and unitarism, thus reducing the efficiency of the system as a whole.

Delegates have insisted energetically that Communists should put deeds and not words as their priority. It is untenable to sustain a duality: on the one hand unity in statement of views and on the other, varying conduct and directions of action. Such a discrepancy between what is said and what happens in reality, it was stressed, disrupts and brings into question the basic social values and guidelines of the League of Communists and our system, and creates mistrust in its readiness and ability to be the vanguard in the struggle for socialist self-management.

The debate particularly stressed the fact that subjective socialist forces, as a part of the political system of socialist self-management, should scientific-technical to implement their constitutional role, since the worker class character of the system of socialist self-management democracy, its efficiency and success in suppressing non-self-management conduct and its protagonists depends on this.

For this reason, the debate stressed, it is necessary for the League of Communists and all the organized forces of socialist consciousness to join (?the Socialist Alliance) as their front to adapt the contents and mode of their work much faster to the needs of delegate democracy.

In solving topical problems of socioeconomic and self-management development, in strengthening the unity of all socialist self-management forces in the Socialist Alliance, it is necessary to secure the even greater (?involvement) of the trade union federation, youth federation, veterans' federation and all social organizations of citizens associations with their self-management potential provided by their millions of members. It is particularly an obligation of the League of Communists' members to get involved in a creative and responsible manner, as an internal driving force, in the work of all sociopolitical and social organizations and citizens' associations. As for its historically determined role, laid down by the program, the League of Communists is able to carry it out only if it is ideologically and politically united, not only on the basis of general principles of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor but also on the basis of a concrete elaboration of constitutional relations in our legal and economic system as a whole.

This is the condition of its political efficiency and the meaning of the implementation and acceptance of the principle of democratic centralism. It was stressed that not every solution should be defended dogmatically -- especially those which do not stand up to the test of social practice -- but that one should have enough revolutionary resolve, courage and consistency to have the solutions first tested in practice instead of trying for and carrying out changes in the system based on opportunism seeking to avoid disputes and conflicts. Changes should be made in the awareness of social practice.

Revolutionary resolve and nonacceptance of the existing state of affairs in society is the united stance of our commission.

It was again confirmed during the debate that our system of socialist self-management democracy is based on self-management forms of socialist production relations. On this basis the system expresses and ensures the leading role of the working class in our society and protects social ownership of the means of production as the material basis of authority and of self-management of the working people. Its essential feature, through the system of delegations, is to determine as its basic objective the integration of labor and politics which have become separated, from the historical point of view, since the time that the class society came into being.

Ideopolitically and institutionally-legally [words indistinct] of political, economic and other monopolies and to the link of the idea of pluralism of self-management interests with the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat and self-management.

The discussion has confirmed that commitments in the draft of the resolution that we should strengthen the delegate system on the basis of what we have achieved in the implementation of the delegate system in an organized and resolute way at the delegate level of decision-making. [sentence as heard] Despite the shortcomings in the work of the delegations it has already become an integral part of the life and work of the working people. In line with its class character the totality primarily of socio-political but also of material, organizational, qualified and other conditions for its functioning must be ensured.

A primary activity of the delegations in their self-management organizations and communities lies in the basic point of departure for their growth and appearance on wider and long-term social foundations in the coordination of interests and stands. This is an indispensable condition which narrows down the possibility for the adoption of social decisions which bypass the workers and their delegations and delegates, prevent the formalization of the system and consolidate the municipalities as the central organs of social guidance and of decision-making on development and supervision.

It is essential to confirm further delegate initiatives, the work of the conferences, commissions, committees, social councils, sections of the Socialist Alliance and of all other forms of broad social consultation and dialogue, as early as in the decision and solution-preparation phase. The delegates of the assemblies and bodies must be more active in laying down the substance, role and method of work of specialized services, of executive and administrative and other state organs, and in ensuring publicity and broader social control over their work. During the discussion emphasis was placed on the great importance of timely, comprehensive and objective provision of information for delegate decisionmaking and for self-management as a whole.

In this context the demand was made for faster consolidation of a comprehensive system of social information. Attention was drawn to the fact that the LCY must step up its ideopolitical activity in public information media. They give an objective picture of the existing problems and contradictions in our society and express different ideological crosscurrents engendered on this basis. The work of Communists in public information media should ensure that the media are at the center of self-management battles and involved in the self-management prevention of social contradictions and problems and in the formulation of progressive public opinion. The commission stressed that this is a [word indistinct] internal need of our system of information and of the people working in it.

It was stressed that the municipalities must develop faster as a self-management and basic sociopolitical community in which producers, working people and citizens control the totality of social relations and, through the delegate system, ensure their influence on the discharge of the functions in wider sociopolitical communities. To ensure this, it is necessary among other things to develop, enhance and strengthen the socioeconomic foundations of the basic organization of associated labor and of local communities.

During the discussion the need was stressed to strengthen the position of responsibility of the chambers of associated labor or the assemblies of sociopolitical communities, of the chambers of the users of services in the assemblies of self-management interest communities, and of managers and delegates in the banks and in other financial organizations of associated labor by increasing the real responsibility of the representatives of social communities in administrative organs in organizations of associated labor, and by increasing their responsibility for deciding on activities and business of special social importance.

The decisive influence of associated workers is also the biggest guarantee of the work and development of these important self-management institutions not being marred by serious deformations and of their not being transformed into parastate organs. It was stressed that chambers of associated labor are still not an adequate factor in associated labor links and in the mutual cooperation of the multifarious interests of basic self-management organizations and communities and joint social interests. Integration of associated labor decisionmaking in municipalities and in the republics and at similar points of social reproduction, especially through social planning relations is still not occurring. The municipalities must become organs in which the workers together responsibly, by acting in concert, control social reproduction; that is, they will guide the accumulation of workers into basic organizations, on the basis of their decisions, into those areas of social reproduction where they assert themselves in their economic function in keeping with the interests and needs of the workers who have created it.

One of the significant conditions for realizing their function is to constantly follow and test trends to see what proportion of realized income is in reality under control of workers in basic organizations and what proportion of it is still under control of structures outside associated labor.

Delegates spoke with special responsibility and in-depth analysis about the situation in and development of intranational relations, about problems and tasks of Communists in further strengthening and enriching the bases of equality, brotherhood and unity, and [word indistinct] before the entire community of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, as topical and final tasks of the League of Communists in the development of Yugoslavia's socialist multinational self-management and the dominant role of the working class in all spheres of social life, can material and all other social conditions be created and ensured for a comprehensive and freer development of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and for development of the republics and provinces. In this, the debate stressed resolutely, there can be no compromise with protagonists of nationalist views and behavior, regardless of how they are expressed -- as separatism, irredentism or unitarism.

Particular emphasis was laid on the need to oppose and struggle against all forms of nationalism, above all in one's own environment but also in the entire country. Equality of the nations and nationalities is a lasting task and concern of our entire society, all working people and citizens and their self-management communities -- from local community and the basic organization of associated labor to the federation.

Particular attention was devoted during the commission's debate to the realization of the constitutional concept of relations in our federal and multinational socialist community. Joint concern was expressed about everyone's responsibility for enriching the foundations of our life together in the present circumstances -- foundations which were forged during the national liberation struggle and the revolution and on the basis of which our nations and nationalities so strongly developed material production forces, established socialist self-management relations and their national individuality, and which strengthened Yugoslavia's independence and its prestige and position in the world. It was also stressed that the most vital interests of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, our common future and prospects of socialist self-management are linked with the realization of the constitutional concept of relations within the federation, which was adopted by consensus of all the republics and provinces. It is therefore not possible to raise questions concerning relations within the Yugoslav federation and responsibility for their realization without linking them with questions of socialism and socialist democracy, which means without linking the national and the class question.

The commission stressed that the functioning of the federation shares the destiny of the political system socialist self-management and that it is not possible to separate it from the entirety of development and realization of self-management production relations. Responsibility for the realization of the federation's functions is shared by all republics and provinces, which are responsible not only for their own but also for the development of the entire Yugoslav social community.

The most important thing today is to realize those common interests in the federation which are linked with the economic interests of the working people, the nations and the nationalities on the common Yugoslav market, interests which are relevant to joint development and economic policy. These also include questions of achieving a speedier development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo, which represents a common interest. The same applies to interests linked with the functioning of the federation and realization of the duties within its jurisdiction -- international relations, national defense and social self-protection.

Strong emphasis was put on the view that the guarantee for a stable and fast economic and general social development of Yugoslavia is to be found in the realization and development of the basic self-management production relation which secured and determined the total character of relations on the common Yugoslav market on the basis of the association of labor and means and the free exchange of labor in market economy and social planning conditions.

The need was also stressed for relations in the federation to be developed even more on federal bases, with equal responsibility of all its constituent parts. It was also stressed in relations between workers in associated labor, which implies and guarantees that every nation and nationality in the socialist republics and autonomous provinces has the right and opportunity to safeguard its own development in keeping with results of its work and development of productive forces. Their economic independence is closely linked with the economic independence and self-management position of man in associated labor. Associated workers and other working people in every republic and province are able to decide independently about their own work surpluses and natural riches only if principles of socialist distribution and of distribution according to one's labor -- an integral part of which is also the principle of socialist solidarity -- are adequately applied and guaranteed. Economic independence and equality of the nations and nationalities, the republics and provinces, must not and should not mean national or republican isolation and autarky.

This is at variance with the vital interests and responsibility of the working class, with the substance of social ownership relations and with the process of the integration of the world's people on the basis of their increasing independence, mutual interdependence and struggle for equality in intranational and international relations. They are an integral part of equality and commitments of associated labor and of every republic and province of Kosovo. These relations must be developed (?first and foremost) on the basis of self-management pooling of labor and resources which is becoming more and more the material basis and encouragement for a voluntary equal, democratic and self-management integration of associated labor and of the whole of our Yugoslav socialist community. One of the essential conditions of life together in Yugoslavia is the implementation of the system of socialist planning. In the Yugoslav social plan we must set out those joint objectives which take note of the interests of individual republics and provinces and which, proceeding from them, through self-management income relations and the self-management position of the working people, strengthen our socialist self-management community and the unity of Yugoslavia; and that for the implementation of this kind of socioeconomic basis of relations in the federation an appropriate concept of the basis of political relations -- that is, a method of decisionmaking in the joint functions of the republics and provinces and in the federation -- has been formulated by the constitution. It is based on the principle that implementation of the constitutional functions of the federation is the joint right and joint responsibility of the working people of all the republics and provinces, together with joint and equal implementation of their class, working and national interests. The burden of settling relations in the federation lies on agreement-seeking and on accords between all the republics and provinces and not on majority decisions and on outvoting. In the assemblies of all the republics and autonomous provinces timely, public and efficient consultations on joint interests and consistent and responsible implementation of what has been agreed is the imperative of both the togetherness, the equality and the democratic relations and of the further development of our federation.

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Special attention was paid to the sociopolitical situation in Kosovo. Vehemently denouncing in a forceful and united way the counterrevolutionary attack by Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo and in other parts of the country on our constitutional order, unity and sovereignty of our socialist community, and against the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, in all the discussion statements dealing with these issues the need was stressed that in every cell of our socialist self-management community through a comprehensive and organized action by all progressive forces, led by the League of Communists, in a decisive way and on a long-term basis the slightest manifestation of any form of nationalism should be frustrated. In this struggle great responsibility devolves on the League of Communists of Kosovo, the League of Communists of Serbia and on the LCY as a whole.

Proceeding from the pressures, causes and consequences of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo it was stressed that the struggle to create the conditions to fully ensure the freedoms and rights of the people guaranteed by the constitution and legislation and for joint equal and fraternal life of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo must be consistent and lasting and an integral part of the overall and daily activity of Communists and of the LCY as a whole, and especially of the Communists of Albanian nationality and of all the Communists in Kosovo and Serbia.

The delegates supported the stance in the draft resolution of the 12th congress which stresses the long-term nature of the political platform for the League of Communists action in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo. They also emphasized the commitments and responsibilities of the League of Communists for their consistent application in practice.

The delegates advocated the strengthening of constitutionality, legality and responsibility, the resolute struggle against crime, privatization and all attacks on social property and against threats to the self-management rights of the working people. In this work, the activity and responsibility of inspection organs and of organs of prosecution must be increased and full political support given so that they can consistently and without compromise discharge the law. It was stressed that action and cooperation of all the subjects of social protection is required as well as the maximum involvement of our working people and citizens as active subjects of the protection and defense mechanism, and especially of the members of organizations and organs of the League of Communists.

The commission believes that one of the consequences of the fact that the basic problems of the social development of reproduction have not been resolved through self-management negotiations and social accords, on whose substance and objectives the workers in basic organizations and in associated labor as a whole have an overriding influence, is the presence of a great volume of administrative regulations and of the intervention role of executive organs linked with political structures and often with party structures, too. The commission therefore stresses that all organs must be under greater supervision and influence of the assemblies, that their authority must go on being reduced to the advantage of associated labor, that they must be in the service of the development of the sociopolitical system of socialist self-management, that they must take full responsibility for their initiatives and proposals in delegate assemblies, and that they must contribute to overcoming the purely formal decisions being taken in them.

It is indispensable to speed up the process of socialization of the activity of executive and administrative organs in the performance of their constitutional functions and tasks, especially through the founding of collegiate administrative organs and social councils and through reducing their number and the number of those employed in them to within realistic limits.

In this context it was stressed that the self-managing position and rights of the workers and working people and their self-managing organizations and communities have, in practice, not yet become the basis, limit and direction of the realization of the rights and duties of sociopolitical communities and their organs in carrying out the functions of authority and social self-management.

Much attention was paid during the discussion to the problem of the social position, political organization and the broadest involvement of young people in the processes of self-management. Attention was drawn to the inadequate involvement and influence of young people in the delegate system of decisionmaking on issues of vital importance for their future, such as schooling, housing, cadre policy, living and working conditions, cultural life, entertainment and so forth. Several delegates particularly pointed out the seriousness of the problem of employment for the young and especially for skilled cadres. The young are particularly hurt by such phenomena as favoritism in job-finding, corruption, violation of the law and social contracts on employment and cadre policy. Delegates came out in favor of the League of Communists developing, after the congress, the kind of activity which will contribute to creating the conditions needed for the speedier settling of the problems of the young, their political organization and their involvement in work and in a series of social responsibilities.

The commission considers that the consistent realization of Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility is of deep fundamental significance for the further development and progress of the political system of socialist self-management and that it represents a constant task of the League of Communists. Without the development of democratic methods and relations in the work of all the organs, without their work being done in public, without concretely defined personal and collective responsibilities and without the consistent application of the principle of recall [words indistinct] the process of democratization would be reduced to the questions of rotation and the duration of the term of office. It is necessary to persist with the realization of all the principles of democratic cadre policy and the strengthening of the delegate system, relations and responsibilities, to be more resolute in overcoming bureaucratism, technocratism, leaderism, careerism, lack of comradeship and other undemocratic and nonsocialist types of behavior.

Many other questions and problems in the sphere of the political system with regard to self-management were also raised during the commission's discussion and proposals on how to settle them were offered. Many speakers in the discussion laid stress on the problems of excessive normativism and excessive proliferation of institutions, on the significance of social criticism, on the need to continue to develop the role of the sociopolitical councils and to realize the constitutional concept of self-managing interest community and the function on the interchangeable delegate, on the affirmation of self-managing workers' control, on the more efficient work of the social attorney of self-management, on the courts of associated labor and on the system of social self-protection in general. Also discussed were questions of evaluating production of agriculture and agricultural producers, the development of the local community, and other questions. Stress was laid on the responsibility borne by the subjective forces in the system of socialist self-management for speedier development of all these questions.

A series of proposals were made and initiatives given during the discussion in connection with many topical questions of our social life and development. The commission proposed to the congress that the Central Committee should be asked by it that in its search for solutions to specific social problems it should take into consideration all the proposals made during the discussion and make appropriate use of them.

Comrades, the commission is unanimous in its conviction that our society has a clear concept of the system of development of self-managing, democratic, socioeconomic and political relations and that therefore there is no reason to fear that the creative and responsible effort of the working people and the working class and Communists of Yugoslavia will not achieve the kind of relations we want by consistently following Comrade Tito's work and thought. [applause]

Development of the LCY Text

LD300016 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0732 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Report on Commission for Organizational Building of the League of Communists, Ideopolitical Preparation, Statutory Questions and Cadre Policy of the LCY, read by Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee, at 12th LCY Congress plenary session in Belgrade -- live]

[Text] Comrades, the Commission of the 12th Congress of the LCY for Organizational Building, Ideopolitical Preparation, Statutory Questions and cadre policy of the LCY held eight sessions on 26, 27 and 28 June. A total of 313 delegates took part in the work of the commission and a large number of delegates working in other commissions also attended sessions. A total of 72 delegates and guests took part in the discussion and 20 submitted their views in writing. Twenty-five amendments to the part of the resolution dealing with the ideological, political, action, organizational and cadre preparation of the League of Communists and 14 amendments to the proposed changes in and additions to the statute of the LCY were submitted.

The report on the work of the LCY Central Committee and the basic characteristics of the activity of the LCY between the 11th and 12th congresses; the report submitted by Comrade Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; the draft resolution of the 12th LCY Congress; the proposed changes in and additions to the statute of the LCY; and the introductory report in the commission formed the bases for the commission's discussions.

During an open, dedicated and critical discussion the delegates' attention was focused on the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists in socialist self-managing society. The League of Communists' courses of development and concrete tasks for the next period were clearly pointed out. It was noted that during the intercongress period the LCY had developed intense political activity and exerted efforts for the further development and consolidation of socialist self-managing democracy and the resolution of complex questions in economics, the consolidation of brotherhood and unity, socialist togetherness, the system of all-people's defence and social self-protection, the independence and integrity of the country and the role of the SFRY as an independent and nonaligned country in international relations.

The League of Communists was faced with serious problems, objective and subjective shortcomings and even omissions in its own work on this struggle. Aware of its historical responsibility for the destiny of the revolution and its further development and for the strengthening of the Yugoslav socialist community of equal nations and nationalities, the League of Communists used its involvement and mobilized all the subjective forces of society to exert its influence on and direct activities to solve accumulated problems and contradictions, particularly insisting on those measures and actions that aim to ensure the working class' and working people's full rule.

Pointing out the crucial problems of society, which the League of Communists must exert even greater efforts and be even more resolute to resolve in the next period, delegates primarily stressed that all the basic organizations and municipal, provincial and republican committees and the LCY Central Committee must achieve ideological and political unity and unity of action and subordinate their activity to the main and most complex task of Yugoslav society -- the stabilization of economic processes -- with the greatest responsibility. All the subjective forces of society, headed by the League of Communists, must be involved in the resolution of complex economic questions. Every producer, self-manager or member of the socialist alliance, the Trade Union Federation, the Federation of Socialist Youth, the Federation of Veterans Associations, a self-managing subject -- ranging from the basic organizations of associated labor to the SFRY assembly -- or another organization must be actively and responsibly involved in the realization of economic stabilization.

The battle for stabilization can be won by strengthening the positions of the working class as a whole and social relations and through the active participation of all the working people in the process of socialist self-management through more highly developed socialist self-managing awareness and productive work. In short, as in the previous stages, a broad front must be achieved in the revolutionary struggle for socialist self-managing transformation and material development of the country and conditions for the creative activity of millions of self-managers must be created.

In addition to the adoption of energetic measures and actions of socioeconomic character, delegates resolutely called for the maximum tightening of social and political responsibility, especially that of the leading cadres and the exponents of social functions in work organizations, municipalities, provinces, republics and the federation, in order to change the present unfavorable economic developments. Every member of the League of Communists must be accountable to his basic organization for the state of self-managing relations in his environment, idleness, negligence, indiscipline, decisions favoring economically irrational investments, exceeding various consumption limits, failure to respect social contracts and self-managing agreements, economic losses, unacceptable price increases, failure to complete tasks within the planned periods of time, violation of the self-managing rights of working people and citizens, failure to care for social property, crime and other forms of misuse.

This means that every member of the League of Communists must bear political responsibility for every failure to carry out party policy and tasks even to expulsion from the League of Communists and dismissal from office.

Further, delegates stressed the need for even more resolute struggle by the League of Communists to strengthen brotherhood, unity, togetherness and Yugoslav socialist patriotism. In order to see our socialist self-managing community of equal fraternal nations and nationalities grow even stronger and increase its cohesion, delegates demand an uncompromising struggle against all forms of nationalism, chauvinism, irredentism, separatism, unitarism and bureaucratic centralism. Communists must always be ideologically and politically vigilant and resolute in the struggle against these phenomena and their components because, as events in Kosovo drastically demonstrated, they represent the most dangerous form of counterrevolutionary, antisocialist and anticommunist activities in our conditions.

We must enrich the class self-managing character of intranational relations still further and above all cultivate and guard brotherhood and unity, as these are the crucial duties of our socialist self-management and of our nations' and nationalities' life together.

The entire membership of the LCY must resolutely and energetically strive to carry out the tasks defined in the LCY's political platform for the development of socialist self-management and brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo against the counterrevolutionary actions of Albanian nationalism and revisionism and in the further constant struggle against all other nationalism and attempts to threaten the gains of our revolution. Support was extended to the members of the League of Communists in Kosovo and the need for even greater effectiveness in ideopolitical action in this struggle was stressed.

Thirdly, delegates unanimously demand that still greater efforts be exerted to strengthen the LCY's revolutionary ideological unity and unity of action on the principles of democratic centralism. This is the essential prerequisite for the realization of its leading ideopolitical role and direct influence on the working class, working people and the entire system of socialist self-management. The LCY's unity is the basic prerequisite for and factor in the effective realization of social and economic tasks in the present complex situation.

Delegates stressed that the greatest responsibility for building and carrying out the united policy of the LCY lies with the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces and their organs and the LCY Central Committee.

They are the most responsible for formulation of the uniform policy of the LCY and the entire society and of the ideopolitical action unity of all Communists. The delegates stressed in particular the need for a decisive struggle against bureaucratic-centralist tendencies. The League of Communists can act as the vanguard of the Yugoslav working class if it proceeds from the dialectical unity of parts and of the whole, if it consistently fights for the achievement of its immediate historical interests. The League of Communists will strengthen its prestige and trust among the working class and the broadest masses if in resolving the problems of society it consistently and efficiently turns its words into deeds.

It was stressed that the League of Communists must continuously act to resolve concrete problems of social development in associated labor, in the village, in local communities, in municipal and other sociopolitical communities. By raising the initiative of the broadest masses, the League of Communists must make even greater efforts to develop and fully affirm the activity of the Socialist Alliance as the broadest democratic foundation of the delegate system.

The League of Communists must exert greater influence on the formation of the ideopolitical consciousness of the young generation in resolving social problems, which unfolds perspectives for the young people. At the same time, the League of Communists must fight in an organized and decisive manner for greater participation of the young in sociopolitical life, for the affirmation of the basic values of the socialist self-managing society and against alien ideologies and influences on the young.

In making a critical assessment of the work of the League of Communists in the political system, the delegates stressed the need for more concrete responsible activity by communists in delegations, delegate assemblies and sociopolitical social organizations, citizens' associations, etc. It was noted that the League of Communists has not made enough use of the possibilities on the basis of the LCY statute to play its role in the political system of socialist self-management; that is, that the organs and basic organizations are not sufficiently concerned with the problems arising in the delegations and delegate assemblies and other delegate bodies, as well as with the activities of sociopolitical social organizations. Delegates paid particular attention to the organization, training and activity of the basic League of Communists organization. As the most important subjects of ideopolitical activity, the basic organizations of the League of Communists, in their work and sociopolitical environments, should mobilize and lead all socialist forces into organized action aimed at more successfully resolving concrete working and living problems in their environments. To this end, they must encourage enthusiasm, responsibility and discipline, develop class self-managing consciousness, nurture internal democratic relations, criticism and self-criticism and organize themselves for action.

Municipal League of Communists organizations and organs, it was said, must be the place where ideopolitical action unity in implementing the established unified policy of the LCY is established and consolidated in practice. With their content, organization and method of work, they should make it possible for the basic organizations and membership of the League of Communists to participate directly and concretely in formulating and implementing the policy and attitudes of the LCY. It was decisively demanded that relations in the League of Communists be more deeply democratized in establishing direct contacts between all organs and basic organizations in such a way that the basic League of Communists organizations have greater influence in formulating the policy and attitudes of the League of Communists.

It is necessary to ensure that views, proposals and criticisms expressed in basic organizations be the subject of discussions, as directly as possible and in their original form, in League of Communists organs and that action programs based on them be formulated.

The basic League of Communists organizations must not be left to themselves, to this end it is necessary to promote the system of information and direct ties between the organs and basic organizations of the League of Communists and strengthen the responsibility of leaderships to the basic organizations and members of the League of Communists. In the promotion of cooperation in (information) and communication between organs and basic organizations, greater use should be made of the direct presence in the organizations of the spoken word and less of various generalized and unspecific written materials and administrative materials.

Delegates sounded a particular warning that the political-educative organs of the League of Communists must strictly adhere to statutory obligations, responsibilities and powers in implementing the established policy, attitudes and conclusions. Delegates stressed that there is a tendency for League of Communists executive organs, state organs and business organs to link up in the economy and turn into centers of alienated economic power. This restricts the process of self-management and of the involvement of the League of Communists membership in resolving the most important questions of specific environments. The League of Communists must fight energetically against this tendency through the consistent implementation of the socialist self-managing democracy and relevant contents and forms of ideological political action.

In discussing the organizations and linking up on the basis of action of the membership and basic League of Communists organizations, the delegates stressed the need for the further use of the practice in work and of the further development of various forms and methods of League of Communists activity in associated labor, local and sociopolitical communities. It was stressed that the action conferences, consultative meetings and assemblies as well as aktivi of Communists who are direct producers should be developed and further affirmed. Thematic debates and other forms should serve the promotion of League of Communists' work in municipalities and further afield.

In discussing the basic trends in the class-social structure of the membership of the League of Communists, it was noted that the League of Communists must fight more decisively for the majority of workers and effect a change in the admission of workers and improvement of the class-social structure of the membership -- in particular in workers' and industrial centers. Thus in this way the decisive influence of the working class on League of Communists policy would be realized. It was also pointed out that the participation of individual agricultural producers in League of Communists membership is unsatisfactory because it is not in line with their real socioeconomic position (and their) contribution to the social and economic life and development of our society. Much greater attention must be paid in the League of Communists to women, who are workers in direct production and in the village. It was demanded that statutory criteria and admission of new members be consistently implemented and that preparations for admission be carried out in a more organized and responsible manner. Not adhering to the established criteria of admission could lead to the weakening of the working class character of the League of Communists.

The principle of voluntary admission to the League of Communists implies consistent execution of the statutory obligations and responsibility in carrying out tasks, but as the delegates pointed out, a section of the League of Communists membership does not fulfill the elementary statutory obligations. Delegates demand energetically that the League of Communists decisively settle accounts with phenomena of passive attitude, hesitation and opportunism and that it rid itself more speedily of members who do not conform to the League of Communists' ideological positions and who, by means of their working and moral-political characteristics and behavior, inflict damage on the League of Communists' prestige, the interest of the working class and self-managing society. Principled criticism and in particular self-criticism must be developed even more persistently in League of Communists organizations and organs along with full respect for free democratic debate and substantiated proposals and suggestions; this should contribute to the formulation of unified attitudes, greater action capability and responsibility and efficiency in the activity of League of Communists members.

Delegates were unanimous in their assessment that the League of Communists must fight resolutely for the moral image of the League of Communists member and the affirmation of all the original values of our revolutionary movement, for the ethical and moral norms of our revolution and socialist of our revolution movement, for the ethical and moral norms of our revolution and socialist self-management. In the day-to-day struggle for material development and socialist self-managing relations, Communists must set an example to others by their work, principled attitude and uncompromising stance. They must be consistent in the struggle against privileges, conformism, various abuses of position and functions, privatization, group-property interests, violation of constitutionality and legality and other negative phenomena. In their work, life and behavior -- as Comrade Tito had always demanded -- words must not be at variance with deeds. By their personal example Communists must radiate all virtues of the genuine fighter for the revolution and thus express their loyalty to class goals and to the humane values of the movement to which they belong.

The commission made a positive assessment of the organization of the League of Communists organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army. It was stressed that in the coming period the Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army have to devote their entire and full attention to constant strengthening of socialist consciousness, moral-political unity and combat readiness of all members of the armed forces.

In the delegates' assessment, raising the level of ideothoretical education has contributed to the development of ideological consciousness and conscious involvement of Communists in the tasks of self-managing socioeconomic development and implementation of League of Communists policy. Stressed in particular was the decisive differentiation of and ideological struggle against all enemy, reactionary, antisocialist and anti-self-managing behavior and concepts, against exponents of the nationalistic, unitarist, dogmatic and liberalist consciousness and other tendencies and attempts to threaten our revolutionary achievements and social values.

The delegates expressed a united attitude in favor of further developing and raising the quality of ideopolitical training and Marxist education. In this respect it was stressed that this work should be organized above all in basic organizations of the League of Communists where it should be on concrete program contents and problems of the life of every environment and from the ideological struggle for the implementation of current tasks and the policy of the League of Communists in the development of society. [sentence as heard] Basic help in ideopolitical training should be extended to the young, to the newly admitted members, secretaries of basic organizations and members of other leaderships in the League of Communists, because ideopolitical training and Marxist education represent the essential condition for the League of Communists' revolutionary action. In addition to the organized forms of ideopolitical training, such as Marxist centers and political schools, the participants in the debate pointed out the significance of Marxist self-education as obligatory for all League of Communists members.

Cadre policy was given a prominent place in the debate. Results which have contributed to the democratization of cadre policy were given a positive assessment; in this connection great significance is attached to Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility. At the same time, the delegates stressed that in some essential aspects the principles and criteria of the cadre policy established at the 10th and 11th congresses are not consistently implemented. The unanimous view is that in the next period Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility as well as experiences from practice so far should be consistently applied along with a constant attempt to have collective work and responsibility promoted, as regards contents and in the political sense, in the service of democratization of relations and responsibility of the exponents of public social affairs.

There were also varying views in the commission regarding the duration of the mandate. The unanimous view is that the class basis of the cadre policy be implemented even more resolutely and consistently in the next period and that the influence of associated labor on its formulation and implementation be strengthened, that the greater mobility and changeability of cadres be implemented more boldly and fully, that there be deprofessionalization of political work and deaccumulation of functions and that cadres -- after their mandate has expired -- return to the working and social environments which had elected them so that they may continue in the businesses and professions for which they were trained.

The still existing practice of turning round in a circle or of horizontal shifting of the same cadres was also severely criticized, as this only slows down the speedier inclusion of the young and capable people in the organs of the League of Communists and all other social organs. Therefore, in the next period we must work even more resolutely for fuller socialization of cadre policy and for consistent implementation of class criteria and principles in the formulation and implementation of cadre policy in the League of Communists and in society.

Critical comments were also made on the social and age structure of the newly elected leaderships of the League of Communists in the republics and provinces and even of the new LCY Central Committee because it does not reflect the composition of the membership. Debate was held at the commission on the proposed changes and supplements to the LCY statute; several suggestions and proposals were made and a special report will be submitted to the congress.

Comrades, along with the tasks, critical comments, proposals and amendments, the delegates adopted the report on the work of the League of Communists, the LCY Central Committee, the Statutory and Supervisory Commissions, the proposed changes in and supplements to the LCY statute and proposed congress resolutions, and they unanimously endorsed the report by Comrade Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. In the debate the League of Communists' uniform ideopolitical orientation and resolve was expressed, to fight even more consistently for the further development of socialist self-management, for the decisive role of the working class and associated labor, for the material base of society and for the development and consolidation of equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities, for the SFRY's independent and nonaligned international position, for the preservation of all the achievements and continuous ascent of our socialist revolution, and for the consolidation of the league as the leading and cohesive forces of Yugoslav society.

The delegates unanimously declared their loyalty to the great revolutionary work of Comrade Tito and confirmed the resolve and steadfastness of the membership and organizations which they represent to continue persistently along Tito's path in the implementation of LCY policy and the decisions of this congress.

On behalf of the commission which has unanimously adopted this report, I ask the congress to adopt it. Thank you. [applause]

Education Commission Report

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[Report by the Commission for Topical Ideological Questions in Education, Science and Culture, read by Ivica Racan, member of the Supervisory Commission of the League of Communists of Croatia, at the 12th LCY Congress plenary session in Belgrade -- live]

[Text] Comrades, the Commission of the 12th LCY Congress for Topical Ideological Questions in Education, Science, Culture and Physical Culture worked from 26-28 June 1982. Over 200 guests and delegates participated in the work of this commission. The introductory report was submitted by Sinan Hasani, president of the provincial committee of the Kosovo League of Communists and member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. A total of 87 delegates and guests took part in the debate, while 12 participants submitted written reports. Thirty amendments were proposed to the section of the draft resolution on LCY tasks in socialist self-management transformation of education, science, culture and physical culture.

During a comprehensive and critical discussion, participants expressed support for the views and assessments contained in the political report on the work of the LCY Central Committee between the 11th and 12th congresses, in the report by President of the Presidium of the Central Committee Comrade Dusan Dragosavac, and in the introductory report in the commission by Comrade Hasani.

It was stressed that in the sphere of education, science and culture significant results were achieved and further steps made toward integrating these activities into the entirety of associated labor. Participants critically discussed all open questions and problems as well as a certain lagging behind in the realization of social tasks in this sphere. The need was stressed for a greater contribution of these activities toward socioeconomic stabilization.

Education, science and culture have not yet become adequate factors of development and progress of society. They have not been freed from mediation by the state and they are still enclosed within administrative and institutional boundaries. Associated workers have not realized the position of a decisive factor of planning and development in these activities. Therefore, the debate stressed, the League of Communists and other socialist forces carry great responsibility for contributing to the further building of associated labor and to the realization of a free exchange of labor. This will make it possible for educational, scientific and cultural needs to be expressed and satisfied in a more fulfilling manner.

The debate particularly stressed the need for strengthening national equality, brotherhood and unity and, on that basis, Yugoslav socialist togetherness which consolidates national creative values, links and permeates them. A demand was also stressed for strengthening the creative role of the young generation in the educational process and in scientific and cultural creativity. This stance was not only explained by young delegates, many of whom took part in the work of the commission, but by all other participants.

Delegates expressed a united view in favor of a further socialist transformation of education on the ideological bases of the 10th LCY Congress. Delegates pointed to the long-term and complex nature of this process and to the need, in its implementation, of better organization and greater involvement of all social subjects. Delegates stressed that the ideological struggle of the League of Communists against all cases of resistance directed against the essence of the ideological concept of educational reform must be more of an integral part of the struggle for the socialist transformation of education than it has been in the past. Assessing the ground covered to date, delegates spoke about achievements, above all in overcoming class and social differences and in socializing education, but they also called attention to numerous problems: undeveloped planning of cadres and educational needs, insufficient links between education and other forms of social work, slowness in making organizations of associated labor adept at implementing the educational function, weaknesses in the realization of productive work and work experience, slowness in the realization of adopted agreements among republics and provinces and slowness in reaching new agreements. Delegates, however, also stressed that all these phenomena do not detract from the value of the ideological concept of reform, since they have occurred primarily as a consequence of weaknesses in the work of some factors in their realization.

It was stressed that one of the significant conditions in the realization of the reform is a more thorough and organized preparation of organizations of associated labor in all spheres of social work for assuming the role of protagonists of a part of the educational role in society. Communists in organizations of associated labor must be more involved in the planning of cadre and educational needs, in determining educational professions, in working out educational and schooling plans and programs and in their realization, and in the evaluation of educational work, as well as in the creation of more favorable conditions for productive work and work experience.

Particular stress was placed on the need for harmonizing as quickly as possible the volume and structure of cadre education with the needs of associated labor. The need was also stressed to provide employment for the young with a more systematic approach, better organization and greater responsibility of all social factors. The debate strongly stressed young people's lack of interest for productive professions.

Delegates stress that by applying more efficient measures of educational policy -- which means the availability of loans and grants, including Tito's fund for grants, by providing incentives and guidance regarding professional specialization or change of specialization among students, by constant improvement of work conditions in production, by better evaluation of productive work and creation of better conditions for permanent education, it is possible to increase interest among the young for productive professions and help solve the problem of employment. In connection with this the debate stressed the need for developing an interest among the young for the military profession in all our republics and provinces equally. The commission expressed a demand for curbing -- by broad sociopolitical action -- the chaotic expansion of institutions of specialized education. The commission stressed the need to embrace the policy of rationalization as well as the speedy elimination of causes of pressures on high school institutions by the young prior to their inclusion in direct (?productive) labor. In connection with this the principle of solidarity must be enforced, so that equal conditions are created for schooling in environments with different levels of economic development.

Delegates noted the trend of a weakening of the socioeconomic and material position of organizations of associated labor of education and educational workers. The consequence of this has been negative selection [as heard] among the young for the teaching profession, fluctuation of the teaching cadre and a search for employment in other professions, as well as insufficient motivation for work in education.

It has still not been sufficiently realized that investments in education are directly linked with the growth of the social productivity of labor and with a more rational management of means of social reproduction. A more significant improvement of this situation is possible by a rationalization of [word indistinct] and its capacities and by an improvement of the quality and efficiency of work in schooling and education. Some delegates spoke in support of a faster and more consistent self-management transformation of high schooling, of its closer links with other levels of specialized education and with organizations of associated labor and all other spheres of social work, to meeting the social needs of expert cadres more successfully.

The need was stressed for overcoming faster those considerable but unnecessary differences among the republics and provinces in the educational system and for expressing more cooperation and Yugoslav togetherness in educational plans and programs as well as in text books, since this contributes to the building of a united system of schooling and education in Yugoslavia.

Many people, particularly young people, are not prepared to put up with the trend of erecting statist-bureaucratic barriers among the republics and provinces in the sphere of education. Demands are voiced [words indistinct] for constant Marxist ideological justification and physical evaluation of teaching plans and programs and textbooks. Demands are also made for a more thorough [words indistinct] social and pedagogic education and constant (?preparation) of teachers for their work. It was stated that particular attention should be paid to the unique impact of all educational factors. The delegates stressed that fostering brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities and developing, on this basis, historical awareness and feeling for togetherness in our socialist self-management multinational Yugoslav community is one of the most important tasks of the League of Communists in the education of the younger generation. It is also stressed that the fostering of revolutionary traditions and our entire socialist revolution, as well as a thorough study of the works by Josip Broz Tito, must be a permanent ingredient of educational work. Assessing the situation in the sphere of education in a critical and self-critical manner, delegates spoke in support of both the reaffirmation of the social prestige of educational workers and the strengthening of an active and creative role for young people in the entire educational and schooling process, in the self-management life of schools, faculties and organizations of associated labor and, by way of the delegate system, in sociopolitical and self-management interest communities.

It was stressed in the debate that further development of self-management as well as the search for a way out of the present exacerbated economic problems imposes not only a far greater involvement of science and the strengthening of its contribution but a greater responsibility for all socioeconomic work. The demand was submitted that the League of Communists wage a more intensive and more organized action for greater efficiency and rationality in scientific work and for a broader use of scientific achievements. [Words indistinct] and self-managing linking of scientific potentials, association of cadres and resources.

In the discussion the demand was made that science should grow more comprehensively and quickly into a significant production force of material and social development and thus become an essential factor of the system of the socialist self-managing democracy. With the building up of self-managing socio-economic relations on the principles of the free exchange of labor as well as with the further promotion of the delegate decision-making in the self-managing interest organizing, the decisive role of the working people in planning the needs of scientific research and the pooling of resources and cadres for their training must be ensured.

[Word indistinct] that organization of the scientific-technical work be based more on the topical and long-term needs of the economy and society as a whole. This implies overcoming the obvious fragmentation and isolationism of independent scientific organizations, spreading the network of research units and raising the quality of research work in material production. One of the most important tasks is to strengthen scientific research as the component part of the expanded reproduction [word indistinct] of the development of production power of associated labor. In this context, it was said, we must not neglect the continuous promotion of basic research work and the ensuring of a more stable material basis for these purposes. The unfavorable socioeconomic and material position of research activity has forced many scientific organizations to deal with issues of secondary importance. This is not and cannot be in the social interest and it inflicts greater damage on the quality of scientific work. Therefore, demands were voiced for the growth of scientific resources to be coordinated with the growth of income and that other favorable conditions be ensured for the strengthening of domestic scientific potentials.

With the implementation of the free exchange of labor and of income-based relations among better quality programs which satisfy the declared needs, the existing system of financing scientific organizations should be overcome more speedily, which is based on assumed work and on resources, of the rate of contribution, collected at the center. We must today -- it was stressed -- develop the production forces much more comprehensively and encourage with all available measures the use of our own knowledge and scientific achievements. After all, the struggle for the country's greater technological independence is also the struggle to consolidate its defense power. To work out our own strategy of technological development as well as a broader inclusion of the scientific work in all spheres of creativity and innovation is one of the primary tasks of Communists and of the entire society. To this end it is necessary to encourage in a more organized manner all forms of inventive work in the service of promoting production, to search for our own scientific and technological solutions, to perfect in a planned manner our own technology, to use creatively, rationally and develop further the accepted scientific and technological achievements in the world. In this respect the experiences of some particular economic branches are very significant.

It was stressed in the debate that the broader inclusion of the young in the scientific work and the high-quality formation, perfecting and affirmation of the scientific young generation represents the urgent need of the present social juncture and the precondition for the implementation of the strategic goals of science and of society, the affirmation and the fundamental stance of the League of Communists toward science and the freedom of scientific creative work. The unacceptable ideological trends in scientific work were also pointed out.

Sometimes bourgeois and dogmatic scientific-theoretical alternatives are offered, under the shield of science, for the solution of social contradictions. We must fight more resolutely against such tendencies as well as for the strengthening of a socialist self-management orientation of scientific creative work. With the efficient linking up of the progressive creative intelligentsia in all our environments, the League of Communists encourages critical, Marxist scientific study and the promotion of social practice.

It was assessed in the debate that in the period between congresses significant results have been achieved in all the spheres of cultural-artistic creative work. It was also stressed that the LCY should continue to work for creative work, for the spread and deepening of the freedom of creative work, for free expression of the national specific features of every nation and nationality and for comprehensive [word indistinct] development of the working people and citizens. The delegates noted that in the present stage of the self-managing transformation of culture, the increasing participation of the workers, working people and citizens is crucial in establishing and implementing the cultural policy. In order to ensure the broadest interest of associated labor and the social community as a whole, the associated workers must have a decisive say in basic organizations of associated labor, in local communities and assemblies of self-managing interest communities and everywhere that the cultural needs and directions of the cultural development are established. In this connection the need was confirmed for such self-managing interest organizing which would ensure a higher quality of delegate agreement reaching and decisionmaking. Agreement was reached that the direct exchange of labor should be implemented along the principle of acquisition and distribution of income and in line with the topical and lasting needs of associated labor as whole.

It is necessary to create conditions so that cultural workers are rewarded for their work according to their contribution to the creation and spreading of authentic cultural values. Therefore, criteria should be formulated for the evaluation of work and results of work in all cultural activities. In the activities which are orientated toward the market, self-managing mechanisms should be found and nurtured which would make the combatting of commercialism and technomanagerial usurpation possible and which would prevent the creation of clans and monopolies in the production and distribution of cultural goods.

As stressed in the discussion, the League of Communists must fight more consistently for the affirmation and committed socialist-orientated creative work and should at the same time encourage theoretical research on the basis of Marxism and relevant [word indistinct] organization both of the works of cultural heritage as well as contemporary achievements. It was also pointed out that communists must resolutely oppose any activity and separation of the cultural heritage and achievements of modern creative work as well as the attitude of underrating or protectionism toward cultures of other nations and nationalities. The struggle against the phenomena which have emerged in society must also be waged in the cultural sphere in all environments and against all their forms. In this context the significance of cultural cooperation between the republics and provinces too was pointed out for the strengthening of the feeling and practice of togetherness of nations and nationalities living together. The cultural cooperation on this basis will contribute to the strengthening and creative enriching of brotherhood and unity in our country. Such a cultural policy should encourage the development of all of our cultures and their creative mutual permeation and -- along with better coordination and relevant selection -- ensure greater prospects for the affirmation of the Yugoslav cultural values in the world.

It is necessary, it was stressed in the debate, that cultural creativity should contribute as much as possible to social development. Self-management must affirm itself increasingly as the cultural movement and as a method of daily life. To raise the culture of work to a higher level, the ennoblement of the working process and space, the humanization of intra-human relations, the development of cultural needs and the nurturing of indigenous creative work and other cultural activity should increasingly become the mainstay of future cultural actions.

In the debate at the commission the problems of the self-managing transformations of physical culture were also discussed. The demand was submitted that the large-scale and amateur basis of physical culture should develop more, that organizations and physical activities which attract a large number of participants and which have a great educational significance among the young be morally and materially backed and that the negative phenomena in athletics be more quickly overcome.

Comrades, the work of the commission also dealt with many other issues. There were many concrete proposals and attitudes which cannot even be mentioned in this report. Therefore, the demand of the commission delegates is that the LCY Central Committee assumes the obligation to carry out an analysis and systematization of attitudes and proposals submitted in the discussion, immediately after the 12th LCY congress, in order that they not be forgotten. In this way our post-congress work will be of better quality, the attitudes of the delegates will be given greater consideration, and it will contribute to the implementation of our congress attitudes and orientation. [applause]

VUKMANOVIC TELLS CONGRESS OF 'ECONOMIC CRISIS'

AU301335 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Svetczar Vukmanovic-Tempo in the discussion at the 12th LCY Congress Commission for the Development of Socialist Socioeconomic Relations, Economic and Social Development and Economic Stabilization in Belgrade on 27 June]

[Text] I submitted a paper of some 500 - 600 pages to the 12th congress, Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo said. It is necessary to analyze thoroughly the crisis in which we have landed. Judging by all indications, we are in an economic crisis. This can be seen, it was said in the discussion, by many indicators. At the congress it was said that the problem of indebtedness had intensified. I would not agree that any results have been achieved. Since the 11th congress, our debt has increased from \$8 billion to \$20 billion, if I remember right. In this situation foreign banks are threatening us. It is not accidental that they have granted us loans left and right. They calculated that we would get heavily in debt and that they would grab us by the neck. However, they should understand that in our Yugoslavia we can quarrel as much as we want. If someone touches us, though, we are ready to tighten our belt to the maximum; we all together, all of us to an equal extent are ready to defend our country and our revolution. Whoever thinks that he can blackmail our workers class will make a big mistake.

Vukmanovic spoke about the ways of solving economic difficulties. In his view, the only way out of these difficulties is self-management. Production relations which we have established in our economy under the label of self-management are in crisis. We must overcome this crisis. We must determine the causes that led to this situation. How come that in self-management one can spend something that he does not possess. I find no answer to this question. Vukmanovic particularly stressed that it is necessary to have confidence in young people. We carried out the revolution as young people, and that was the greatest possible revolution, and I believe that young people from production can overcome the current difficulties and that we older should help them with advice if we can.

FIRE DAMAGES KOSOVO POWER UNIT; DAMAGE 'GREAT'

LD271734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- A fire which caused considerable damage to the transformer broke out about noon today at the Kosovo B thermal power station. Disruptions were consequently caused in the work of Kosovo power stations and the province's electricity was disrupted.

The cause of the fire has not yet been established but the material damage is thought to be great.

SFRY PRESIDENCY NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS

AU010903 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- Today in Belgrade, the Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency held a session which was presided over by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

At its session, the council discussed reports on the general and military aspects of international relations and their effect on the SFRY's security. It concluded that the development of the situation demands intensified concern and efforts of our entire community for strengthening the country's defense capability.

The council also discussed and adopted a report on the state and level of organization of the observation and reporting service and system and their development in the 1976-85 period and a report on the questions of securing and protecting the state maritime borders.

SUKRIJA CHIDES KOSOVO WORKERS ON PRODUCTIVITY

AU241805 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jun 82 p 6

[N. Sedmanovic report]

[Summary] Nearly all work organizations of the Trepca combine in Kosovo are underfulfilling their production plans by a large margin. In view of the unsatisfactory situation in the combine, the day before yesterday the combine's communists held meetings in the five largest work organizations of the combine, that is, the Stari Trg mine, the battery factory, the metallurgical lead plant, the metallurgical zinc plant and the chemical factory. Ali Sukrija, Veli Deva, Sefcet Jasari, Svetislav Dolasevic and Nikola Skrelji attended the meetings in addition to the communal and Trepca sociopolitical leaders.

Speaking at the meeting of communists of the Stari Trg mine, which in May and June fulfilled only 60 percent of its production plan, Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee, appealed to all workers to make their maximum efforts to fulfill plans, reduce costs and improve labor productivity. Comparing the work of miners here with that in Slovenia, Sukrija noted that the Slovene miners work better and waste less time and therefore they have a better standard of living and live better.

"Our first task is economic stabilization," Sukrija emphasized, "because we have now reached a situation in which we can no longer continue spending what we have not earned, nor can we continue buying anything in the outside world without foreign exchange; it is also no longer possible to continue building new projects without secured funds. We are a rich region and yet we do not produce even what we realistically can produce. There are also many shortcomings in the continued investments: There are many instances of exceeded costs; there are many problems and we in Kosovo together, and with the assistance of the federation, must solve them."

Speaking about the hostile activities in Kosovo, Ali Sukrija specifically commented on two hostile slogans: "Trepca works and Belgrade spends" and "Kosovo republic."

"As regards the former, he said that it is an utter lie because any sensible person knows how our associated labor is organized and who controls the income within that labor. As regards the latter, Sukrija pointed out that it represents a dangerous theory which has its origins in fascist ideology."

KOSOVO SAWP: VLASI ON ALBANIAN 'IMMIGRATION'

AU261432 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 82 p 3

[M. Daci report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 23 Jun -- Today in Pristina, the newly elected Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference held its first session.

In his introductory report at the session, Azem Vlasi spoke on the tasks of the SAWP of Kosovo in the struggle for the sociopolitical stabilization of the situation in the province and in strengthening socialist self-managing relations.

Vlasi devoted a part of his introductory report to the tasks in educating the younger generations and pointed out in this connection that the individuals burdened with nationalism and other forms of antisocialist attitudes should not be allowed to occupy various social positions especially in the field of education. In his speech Vlasi gave a prominent place to the SAWP's tasks in further developing international relations, brotherhood, unity, togetherness and equality. In this connection he said among other things: "At this time, the main revolutionary tasks of communists and other progressive forces is to resolutely and uncompromisingly struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism which are openly attacking the achievements of our revolution and are aimed against our togetherness, primarily against the vital interests of Albanian nationality. In this situation, Serbian nationalism as well other nationalities also have not remained passive and indifferent."

Prevent All Pressures

Vlasi also devoted a part of his speech to the occurrence of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and said among other things: "There have been pressures, and these pressures still continue. They must not be confused with the socioeconomic motives and causes of emigration. Our activities must aim at creating such a political climate, relations and general security of citizens that the people will feel that they are protected and secure against all pressures.

"Unless we effectively struggle against these pressures, we run the dangerous risk of awakening -- in Kosovo, Serbia and all of Yugoslavia -- anti-Albanian feelings and mistrust toward the entire Albanian nationality. It is also necessary to resolutely oppose the tendency of interpreting all past and present emigration from Kosovo exclusively as a consequence of pressures," Vlasi said and added that a trend of immigration of Albanians to Kosovo from other parts of the country has become quite noticeable, a trend which is also a cause for concern because the creation of an ethnically pure community is not in accord with our policy.

Speaking during the discussion at the session, Jusuf Keljmendi said: "The SAWP Provincial Conference, its Presidium and other organs have failed to account for the responsibility of the leading individuals both in the socialist alliance and in other organs and bodies. We have all remained clean and yet the [LCY] platform [on Kosovo] has made a clear appraisal of the responsibility of the Kosovo leadership. The cadre policy is created within narrow groups and there have been great failutres, however, only four or five individuals from the highest provincial leadership have been called to account for their party responsibility. Others have moved to other positions. The principle of responsibility and differentiation have been consistently implemented, and the criticisms by the communal committees of the League of Communists as regards the latest cadre changes have not been adopted. It is impermissible that the individuals whom we pronounced as incapable more than 30 years ago continue to move in a circle from position to position."

ASSOCIATION TO CARRY OUT HOSTILE ACTS DRAWS TERM

AU010902 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 82 p 9

[Z. M. Report]

[Text] Doboj, 24 Jun -- Today, the grand council of the Doboj district court presided over by Judge Stjepan Abric sentenced Ante Kovacevic (age 30) from Ada village near Odzak to an 8 and 1/2 year prison term and confiscation of his property.

The indictment charges Kovacevic with the criminal act of association for the purpose of hostile activity and hostile propaganda (?against) the SFRY's reputation.

The council of the court established that, during his temporary residence in Vienna, Austria where he worked as an educator in a home for handicapped children in 1976, Ante Kovacevic became a member of an association of individuals which was formed for the purpose of committing criminal acts of counterrevolutionary threats to the social system and threats to the territorial integrity of the SFRY.

Upon his return in the country, Kovacevic, acting from the position of an extremist emigre organization, made statements in the Odzak, Bosanski Samac and Modrica communes calling for the overthrow of the authority of the workers class and working people, for an unconstitutional change of the socialist self-managing social system and for destroying the brotherhood and unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities. Ante Kovacevic also maliciously and untruthfully presented the sociopolitical situation in the country and ridiculed the personality of President Tito.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH USSR -- Business men of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union concluded mutual trade to the value of some five billion, 250 million dollars in the first five months of this year. This is approximately 90 percent of the value of trade planned for this year. The value of contracted exports to the Soviet Union is two billion, 750 million dollars. These figures were published today (Monday) in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. As concerns the implementation of this business, it was stated that in this five-month period Yugoslav exports to the Soviet Union reached the value of 870 million dollars, imports reaching 20 million dollars less. This represents one third of the value of concluded business, and it was therefore warned that both sides should step up supplies. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 28 Jun 82 LD]

DOMESTIC AIR ROUTES -- Sarajevo, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Ljubljana air carrier Ineks Adria Aviopromet will also this summer maintain seasonal routes from Sarajevo to Split and Dubrovnik. As of 21 June until the beginning of September, the airline will maintain Sarajevo-Dubrovnik flights every Monday and the Sarajevo-Split flights every Wednesday. This will be the only flights from Sarajevo to Adriatic airports. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 82 p 5 AU]

DRUG SMUGGLING SENTENCE CONFIRMED -- Celje, 14 Jun -- The criminal bench of the Celje district court has confirmed the sentence passed on Lebanese citizen Alijas Esber, 28, who was sentenced to a 2 and 1/2 year prison term for smuggling drugs. Last December, 17.5 kilograms of hashish oil was found in a secret compartment of his Mercedes automobile. Esber sent his automobile by ship from a Syrian port to Amsterdam, while he travelled by air. However, the automobile was unloaded from the ship in the port of Koper and was to be transported by road to Amsterdam. In Celje, a thorough check of the automobile was made and the drug was found. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 82 p 9 AU]